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PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 31, 1845.

TEXAS IN THE HOUSE.

The following are the yeas and nays on the final passage of the Texas Annexation Resolution through the House:

YEAS—Arrington, Ashe, Atkinson, Baily, Belser, Bidlack, E. J. Black, Ga., J. Black, Penn., J. A. Black, S. C., Blackwell, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Brodhead, A. V. Brown, Tenn., *M. Brown*, Tenn., W. J. Brown, Ia., Burke, Burt, Caldwell, Campbell, S. Cary, Me., R. Chapman, Ala., A. A. Chapman, Va., Chappell, *Clinch*, Clinton, Cobb, Coles, Cross, Cullom, Daniel, J. W. Davis, Ia., Dawson, Dean, *Dellet*, Douglass, Dromgoole, Duncan, Ellis, Farlee, Ficklin, Foster, French, Fuller, Hammett, Haralson, Hays, Henley, Homes, Hoge, Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Hubbell, Hughes, C. J. Ingersoll, Penn., Jameson, C. Johnson, Tenn., A. Johnson, Tenn., Jones, A. Kennedy, Ia., Kirkpatrick, Labranche, Leonard, Lucas, Lumpkin, Lyon, McCauslen, Maclay, McClernand, McConnell, McDowell, McKay, Mathews, J. Morris, O., I. E. Morse, La., Murphy, *Newton*, Norris, Jr., Owen, Parmenter, Payne, Pettit, *Peyton*, E. D. Potter, O., Pratt, Reid, Relfe, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Russell, Saunders, *Senter*, T. H. Seymour, Conn., Simons, Simpson, Slidell, J. T. Smith, Pa., T. Smith, Ia., R. Smith, Ill., Steenrod, *Stephens*, J. Stewart, Conn., Stiles, J. W. Stone, Ky., A. P. Stone, O., Strong, Sykes, Taylor, Thompson, Tibbatts, Tucker, Weller, Wentworth, Woodward, J. A. Wright, Ia., Yancey, Yost.

Yeas 120—Whigs in *Italics*.

NAYS—Abbott, Adams, *Anderson*, Baker, Barringer, Barnard, *Benton*, Brengle, *Brinkerhoff*, J. Brown, Pa., Buffington, *Carpenter*, *J. E. Cary*, N. Y., Carroll, *Catlin*, Causin, Chilton, Clingman, Collamer, Cranston, *Dana*, Darragh, *G.* Davis, Ky., *R. D. Davis*, N. Y., Deberry, Dickey, *Dillingham*, Jr., *Dunlap*, *Elmer*, Fish, Florence, Foot, Giddings, Goggin, Willis Green, Ky., *Byram Green*, N. Y., Grinnell, Grider, *Hale*, *Hannibal*, *Hamlin*, Me., E. S. Hamlin, O., Hardin, Harper, *Herrick*, Hudson, W. Hunt, N. Y., *Jas. B. Hunt*, Mich., J. R. Ingersoll, Penn., Irvin, Jenks, P. B. Johnson, O., J. P. Kennedy, Md., *P. King*, N. Y., D. P. King, Mass., *McClelland*, McIlvaine, Marsh, E. J. Morris, Pa., F. H. Morse, Me., Moseley, Nes, Patterson, Phœnix, Pollock, E. R. Potter, R. I., Preston, *Purdy*, Ramsey, *Rathbun*, Rayner, *Reding*, *Robinson*, Rockwell, Rodney, Rogers, *St. John*, Sample, Schenck, Severance, *David L. Seymour*, N. Y., A. Smith, N. Y., C. B. Smith, Ia., *Stetson*, A. Stewart, Pa., Summers, Thomasson, Tilden, Tyler, Vance, Vanmeter, Vinton, Wethered, *Wheaton*, J. White, Ky., *B. White*, Me., *Williams*, Winthrop, Wm. Wright, N. J.

Nays 98—Locos in *Italics*.

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.

We find the following analysis of the vote in the New York Express, from which it appears that of the Locofoco votes in favor of the resolution, there were 53 from Free, and 59 from Slave States. The 8 Whig votes in favor were all from Slave States. Of the votes in the negative, the 28 Locos are all from Free States; and of the Whigs, 52 were from Free, and 18 from Slave States. The number of Locos voting was 140; consisting of 81 from Free, and 59 from Slave States. Those 81 were divided into 53 *for*, and 28 *against*. The number of Whigs voting was 78; consisting of 52 from Free, and 26 from Slave States. Those 26 were divided into 8 for and 18 against. The 59 Locos from Slave, and the 52 Whigs from Free States, all of course voted, the former for, and the latter against. Pennsylvania, a Locofoco State, gave not one Locofoco vote against annexation. Three Locos from Connecticut, and three from New Jersey, went for annexation. The following is an analysis by States:

NORTHERN STATES.

States.	*Yeas.*	*Nays.*	*States.*	*Yeas.*	*Nays.*
Maine,	1	5	N. Hampshire,	2	2
Vermont,	—	4	Massachusetts,	1	9
Rhode Island,	—	2	Connecticut,	3	1
New York,	9	24	New Jersey,	3	2
	10	35		9	14
				10	35
Total,				19	49
					19
Majority against Texas,					30

MIDDLE STATES.

States.	*Yeas.*	*Nays.*	*States.*	*Yeas.*	*Nays.*
Pennsylvania,	10	13	Maryland,	—	5
Delaware,	—	1	Virginia,	11	3
Kentucky,	5	5	Tennessee,	9	—
North Carolina,	5	4	Ohio,	9	12
	20	23		29	20
				20	23
Total,				49	43
				43	
Majority in favor of Texas,				6	

SOUTHERN STATES.

States.	*Yeas.*	*Nays.*	*States.*	*Yeas.*	*Nays.*
South Carolina,	7	—	Georgia,	8	—
Alabama,	7	—	Mississippi,	4	—
Louisiana,	4	—		—	—
	—	—		12	—
	18	—		18	
Majority in favor of Texas,				30	

WESTERN STATES.

States.	*Yeas.*	*Nays.*	*States.*	*Yeas.*	*Nays.*
Indiana,	8	2	Illinois,	6	1
Michigan,	1	2	Missouri,	5	—
Arkansas,	1	—		—	—
	—	—		11	1
	10	4		10	4
Total				21	5
				5	
Majority in favor of Texas				16	

RECAPITULATION.

Total vote for Texas,	120
Total vote against Texas,	98
Total majority for Texas,	22

Four members absent.

The following Locofocos, in the free states, voted against the measure, though they expressed a willingness to support a bill which offered a fair compromise between freedom and slavery.

John P. Hale, N. H.	Preston King, N. Y.
John R. Reding, do.	Amasa Dana, do.
P. Dillingham, Jr. Vt.	Buram Green, do.
Joshua Herrick, Me.	Chas. S. Benton, do.
Benj. White, do.	Jos. H. Anderson, do.
Robt. P. Dunlap, do.	L. D. Carpenter, do.
H. Hamlin, do.	Jere. E. Cary do.
H. Williams, Mass.	Smith M. Purdy, do.
Geo. S. Catlin, Conn.	Geo. Rathbun, do.
Jacob Brinkerhoff, Ohio.	Orville Robinson, do.
Henry St. John do.	David L. Seymour, do.
L. Q. C. Elmer, N. J.	Lemuel Stetson, do.
Jas. B. Hunt, Mich.	H. Wheaton, do.
R. McClelland, do.—14	R. D. Davis,—14.

Fourteen of these were from New York. Poor degraded, besotted Pennsylvania gave not one Locofoco vote for freedom. The following are the names of the members from this state who voted for slavery, all Locofocos. We place them between *black lines*.

Benj. A. Bidlack,	Henry D. Foster,
James Black,	Samuel Hays,
Richard Brodhead, Jr.	George Fuller,
Chas. J. Ingersoll,	John P. Smith,
John Ritter,	Jacob S. Yost.

The New York American remarks of our disgraced State:—"Pennsylvania went *in block* for Slavery—tariff bought Pennsylvania! The South says we will let alone the duties on your iron and coal, and Pennsylvania—the land of Penn—says we will help you to extend the Area of Slavery! Drop, ye Democrats of the Quaker land, drop the honest drab, and take the livery of your deeds—black, black as hell!"

The following are the names of the eight *Whigs* who disgraced their party by voting for this measure. Although they may plead, in extenuation, that they lived in slaveholding States, and that many of their constituents are friendly to the measure, and although their conduct, considering all the circumstances, is not so disgraceful as the dough-faces from Pennsylvania who went for the measure, yet we cannot excuse them. They should be read out of a party they have dishonored. We, therefore, place their names between *black lines*:

Willoughby Newton, Va.	Milton Brown, Tenn.
A. H. Stevens, Ga.	John B. Ashe, do.
D. L. Clinch, Ga.	John H. Peyton, do.
James Dellet, Ala.	Wm. T. Senter, do.

The following are the names of the *Whigs*, from the *Slave States*, who were firm to their integrity in the hour of trial! Honored be their names! While Pennsylvania Locofocos, and *Parmenter*, of Massachusetts, from the very cradle of Liberty, voted for extending the *area of slavery*, these noble men of the South stood by the principles of their party and the interests of freedom. Let them be remembered and honored:

J. M. Causin, of Md.	Willis Green, of Ky.
Francis Brengle, "	Henry Grider, "
John Wethered, "	Garret Davis, "
John P. Kennedy, "	John White, "
Jacob A. Preston, "	W. P. Thomasson, Ky.
Geo. B. Rodney, of Del.	T. S. Clingman, of N.C.
Wm. L. Goggin, of Va.	Dan'l M. Barringer, "
Samuel Chilton, "	Edmund Deberry, "
Geo. W. Summers, "	Kenneth Rayner, "

These are the honored names of men who could not be brought to vote for this iniquitous measure though living in slave states.

It should be stated that the measure is *wholly Locofoco*. Even if the *eight* recreant Whigs had voted against this measure, it would still have carried.

The only absentees were D. W. Dickinson, Tenn., Chas. M. Reed, Pa., O. Hungerford, N. Y., Thos. A. Spence, Md. Total 4—3 Whigs, 1 Loco. The Speaker (Jones, Loco) only votes in case of a tie. A full vote could not have changed the result.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 27, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—To-day we have had quite an excitement, relative to the folly of the Library Committee, in choosing Dr. Seth Salisbury, as State Librarian for the next year. Mr. Strong has been a very good officer, and the only objection to him was, that he sent returns of the election in Dauphin County to his acquaintance, Senator Gibbons, of Philadelphia. Now, Senator Gibbons is a *Whig*, and the Democratic eave-droppers duly reported the circumstance to the Library Committee, who placed Salisbury in the office; it is useless to say, in your section of the State, that the Dr. is totally incompent for any office of the kind—the experience you had of him, as Marshall for the Western District, some few years ago, is surely sufficient. Even "the party" kicked at such an election, and the Senate instructed the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to *elect* the State Librarian for three years. Mr. Darsie immediately read a bill for the purpose. A resolution was also adopted, for an examination into the present condition of the Library before Dr. S. goes in, which the House concurred in; this will take at least two months. In the House, Mr. Bright read a bill for the election of that officer. So I trust Dr. S. may be removed without the State being again induced to vote him a gratuity of $300, to get rid of him.

This was petition day in both Houses, and the number and variety of petitions were as great as usual. It is needless to enumerate all the local and general petitions presented—the only ones relating to the Western part of our State, were: by Mr. Mageehan, for perfecting the records of Cambria county, which it seems has been rendered necessary by the negligence of a former Prothonotary, in not entering judgments; thus rendering the titles to property sold on them, uncertain; by Mr. Samuels, for allowing Magistrates to issue attachments for sums not exceeding $100; Mr. Hilands presented a petition from Rev. Francis Herron, and the Board of Directors of the Western Theological Seminary, asking that their charter may be altered, so as to authorize the appointment of Trustees in case the charter should ever be repealed.

A resolution, asking for information relative to the military ordered to Philadelphia during the riots, was adopted in the House.

Mr. Hilands offered a resolution asking for a list of the Associate Judges in each Judicial District, which was agreed to. At present the pay of these Judges is but from one to two hundred dollars per annum, varying but little, if anything thoughout the Commonwealth; now it is certain that our Associate Judges, (who are in a county that composes alone a Judicial District,) sitting as they do, more than six months in the year, are deserving of a greater compensation than those of Potter or McKean, whose official duties do not consume more than ten days in the twelve months. To remedy this unfairness Mr. H. offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of making a new classification of this branch of the Judiciary, or of changing the compensition from a salary to a *per diem* allowance; the latter would be the fairest mode of paying them, but its adoption is uncertain. The resolution was agreed to.

The Committee on the Militia system have reported against any material change in the present law.

A bill relative to the purchase of real estate by Executors, Administrators, Trustees, &c., after sundry amendments, passed the House.

A bill relative to election districts coming up, Mr. Bigham offered an amendment legalizing an election of Township officers in Baldwin township, Allegheny county, which was held on the 17th of May last, instead of the 24th, as provided by a law of last session, owing to an error in a Harrisburg paper, on the strength of which an election was held by the citizens of that township. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill is now on second reading.

In the Senate some discussion was had upon the abolition of the Board of Revenue Commissioners, which is to meet here on the 18th of February, but no vote was taken.

The Senate has confirmed Andrew Arnold, of Armstrong county, and Jacob Huntzinger, of Schuylkill, as Associate Judges, and postponed the consideration of Judge Krause, as President of the 7th District, until Saturday.

The Governor will send in his first Message on Wednesday, which will decide the fate of the bill to pay the February interest.

In the slave case I wrote you about, the negro has been discharged, and his claimants fully committed for kidnapping; both found bail and ran away, but the bail captured one of the chivalric sons of the South, and lodged him again in limbo.

The bill reported lately by Mr. Bigham, relative to slavery, will doubtless pass this session.

From the N. Orleans Tropic, Jan. 20.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—DEFEAT AND CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA!

By the schooner Sarah Ann, Capt. Davidson, from Tampico, we have the following letter from a correspondent at Tampico, which furnishes us with the intelligence of the defeat and capture of Santa Anna!

TAMPICO, Jan. 14, 1845.

Dear Sir:—Dates from Mexico to the 9th inst. arrived here last hight by express. A desperate battle had been fought on the plains of Appan, between Santa Anna on the one side, and Bravo and Paredes on the other, which ended in the total route of the former, who wes captured in trying to make his escape! Five hundred men are reported to be killed, and Paredes had been despatched by Bravo in pursuit of the routed troops of Santa Anna! Bravo, himself, was on the march back to Mexico, with his august prisoner!! This is all I have time to write. P.

Mexico papers of Jan. 4, brought by the same vessel, give an account of the forces which had left Mexico on the 1st, under General Bravo, to unite with Gen. Parderes, for the purpose of attacking Santa Anna; so that this news may be true. The Picayune doubts its correctness, however.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28.

In the *Senate*, Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, took his seat. That body is now full, every Senator being in his place. Nothing of interest took place in the Senate. The Postoffice bill was debated, but no definite action taken.

In the *House*, Mr. Adams offered a resolution asking for information in regard to communications with the British Government respecting Oregon. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll stated that Congress would hear from the President on the pending negociations shortly. The resolution was adopted.

Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1845.

In *Senate* several private bills were disposed of, when the special orders were called for by Mr. Merrick, being the Bill to reduce the rates of Postage, modify the franking privilege and put an end to the Private Expresses.

The Bill wrs discussed at great length. An amendment to reduce postage on letters to three cents for distances under 300 miles, and to five and ten cents, for distances between 300 and 500 miles, and 500 and 1000 miles, was rejected—ayes 18; nays 29.

Mr. Simmons, of R. I. proposed 5 cents for 250 miles and under, instead of 100 miles, as proposed in the Bill.—Rejected, ayes 21, noes 25.

An amendment was also rejected fixing the rates uniformly at five cents.

The Senate adjourned without taking final action on the Bill.

In the House, the OREGON Bill was taken up, and Messrs. Duncan of Ohio, Belser of Ala. and Bowlin of Mo. all made furious speeches in favor of the immediate possession of Oregon. The Bill will doubtless pass the House.

GOV. PORTER'S most recent pardons; in advance of his immediate retirement from office, consist of twenty-five of the most desperate cases. Five murderers, an incendiary, two counterfeiters, five rioters, a burglar, and twelve thieves. The papers in Philadelphia mention the significant fact, in this connection, that Porter came into office *poor*, and leaves it *rich*.

Never were the citizens of Pennsylvania so cursed with an unprincipled Governor as DAVID R. PORTER. He steps from the Gubernatorial Chair to the Penitentiary doors, and turns loose a horde of the moet desperate and vicious wretches that ever pestered a community with crime, and then retires to private life! He is *rich now*, and can speculate largely in real estate—has there not been some 'lumbering' in this pardoning business? The execration of every good citizen should follow him for this most unrighteous exercise of a power delegated to him for the purposes of mercy alone, but perverted by the vilest abuse. We are glad to see that the Judges and Grand Jury of Philadelphia county have taken proper notice of it. It is stated in the Philadelphia papers that crime has very perceptibly increased since these murderers, thieves, &c., have beve been set free. Every Grand Jury in the State should expose this *crime* against the community, committed by Porter, the "Kickapoo."

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH, January 29th, 1845.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to request you to call the attention of the citizens of Allegheny county to the following petition, now open for signatures at the Agricultural warehouse and seed store, corner Wood st. and Virgin alley, and to recommend those of them who desire to see Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures (branches of industry in which Pittsburgh is most interested) fostered and promoted, to sign the memorial without delay.

AGRICULTOR.

"A MEMORIAL."

"To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

"Your Petitioners, inhabitants of Allegheny County, in said Commonwealth, beg leave most respectfully to represent, that great advantages would result from the formation of a Society in said county for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures."

"They therefore ask the revival of the Act of the 6th of March, 1820, without limitation, so far as to authorize the formation of a society in said county; and that the contributions mentioned in the first and third sections of said Act be doubled. And they, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c."

TREATMENT OF YOUNG STOCK.

Some experience and much observation have convinced me, that one of the most common errors into which farmers fall, is in neglecting their young stock. Many farmers are in the practice of turning off their young stock on the poorest food. This is not right; for if ever animals require the best of food and plenty of it, it is when they are young and growing. They will not grow into good shape or size, if half starved or stinted of their food. I have heard some farmers boast of the small quantity of food on which they had carried their stock through the winter. Our pride would be to see how well we would carry them through the winter. "An animal well wintered, is half summered." One good sow full fed, is worth more than three half starved ones. I am aware that high feeding of milk cows on grain, is not generally believed to be profitable, but I am satisfied that by feeding them on roots in the winter, the cows would give milk nearly the whole year, and their calves would be much more valuable. If cows are allowed to fall very low during the winter, in vain shall we hope to obtain an abundant supply of milk by bringing them into high condition in the summer; for if a cow be lean at the time of calving, no management afterwards will ever bring her to yield, for that season, anything like the quantity of milk that she would have done had she been all the winter in a high condition.—*Bement's Address.*

SMOKING HAMS.—No part of the swine is more valuable, or furnishes better eating than the ham; but the value of this article is very frequently destroyed, by the injudicious manner in which it is pickled or still more frequently by the manner in which the essential process of smoking is performed. So far as our experience extends, the best pickle for hams is the one published in a late number of the Germantown Telegraph; but the best pickle in the world will not make good hams, unless proper care is paid to the smoking. The great difficulty in smoking hams lies in their not being kept free from all moisture while in the smoke house. Eight times out of ten, if hams are examined at the time, they will be found to be wet with condensed vapor, sometimes to such a degree, as to have it drop copiously from them, and when such is the case the ham acquires a bad taste, as if it had been dipped in pyroligneous acid, and is unfit for eating. The cause of this is to be sought in the facts that the smoke house is too low, bringing the meat too near the fire; and there is no vent for the steam-like vapor in the upper part of the building, by which it can escape, and thus its condensation on the hams be prevented. The celebrated Westphalian hams are smoked in the upper chambers of four story buildings, and the fires that supply the smoke are kept in the cellars. The vapor is condensed in the passage, and the hams are always cool and dry. Heating hams in smoking them, is clearly injurious, and should be carefully avoided, as should all moisture. Proper attention to these points will insure a good article, where the preliminary steps of pickling have been well conducted.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

PRUNING PEACH TREES.—The editors of the Albany Cultivator, in giving an account of their visit to the beautiful and extensive grounds of Messrs. Downing at Newburgh, N. Y., and their management in the nursery and fruit orchard, describe their mode of pruning peach trees as follows:—"Messrs. Downing practice a new mode of pruning peach trees; at least it is new to us. It is cutting off half to two-thirds the new wood of the limbs, every autumn. The advantages are that the wood hardens better—the soft and tender twigs not sufficiently matured to stand the winter, and which are besides most likely to be injured by the aphis or other insects, are taken away, by which the sap and wood of the remainder are rendered more sound and healthy. The number of fruit buds for the succeeding year is increased, and there are plenty of leaves by which the sap is more perfectly elaborated and the fruit made large and higher flavored.

SUBSOIL PLOUGHS.—In many soils, not otherwise rich enough for corn, it would be a good practice to make a furrow six inches deep in the fall, with a common plough, then let a subsoil plough run in this furrow ten or twelve inches more; and it would be still better to put cornstalks and other manure in this trench, and listed in when thoroughly wet, with a small plough or hoe; the land to remain in this state till planting time. The subsoil plough is very valuable; by its use the soil will be less wet in great rains, and more moist in great drought.—Where the subsoil plough is used, in comparison with only the common plough, the yield will be fifty per cent. more, and the crop in dry weather always green. The subsoil plough has doubled and frequently trebled the crops.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 1, 1845.

TEXAS ANNEXATION.

Believing as we do that no question so vital and important as the one now pending in Congress, on the subject of annexation, has ever agitated this country since the adoption of the constitution, we deem it worthy of more than ordinary attention, and shall continue to keep our readers apprised of everything bearing upon the subject.

In this contemplated acquisition of a vast area of new territory, it will be seen on examination that *slavery* gets all worth anything, and all in which slavery could exist. It extends the area of slavery over a territory commencing at the mouth of the Rio del Norte, in latitude 26, and extending to the Compromise line of 36—and at the Sabine, in longitude 17 W. to the western boundary of Texas in 29, will spread over ten degrees of latitude and twelve degrees of longitude. It leaves to *freedom* a little strip or corner, near the Rocky Mountains, a broken, hilly country, worth but little except as an avenue of trade with Mexico, and which does not really belong to Texas, and never did, and which must be wrested from Mexico, which actually has possession, by violence and robbery. Such is the nature of this new compromise of freedom with slavery. Slavery gets all, freedom nothing.

And yet the Locofocos of New York, on Monday last, fired a hundred guns, in honor of the great victory of the South over the North, of Anti-Tariff over the Tariff, of slavery over freedom—a victory accomplished by Northern dough-faces bending the supple knee to Southern Overseers.

It is curious to observe how rapidly converts have been made of late to Texas. Many of the men who voted for the joint Resolution were, a short time ago, opposed to it. The decree had gone forth from the President elect, "No Texas, no office," and the aspirants for executive favors hastened to give their adhesion to the ruling power. Most of the defeated members of the House, among the Locofocos, voted for the bill. There is PARMENTER, of Massachusetts, who, but a year ago, was opposed to the annexation of Texas on principle—principle of insurmountable obstinacy. He has been defeated in his district, hopes for an office under Polk, and now, on principle, goes for the annexation of Texas.

It is painful to observe the immense and corrupting influence of the power of the President. Very many of these northern "Democrats" who voted for Texas did so against their opinions and their consciences. They hope to bask in the sunshine of executive favor, and for a short day of evanescent and degrading official authority—degrading when received under such auspices—they barter away self-respect, name, honor and every thing.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express, speaking of the influence of the Government at Washington, well remarks:

Where the head is free to think, and the heart guided by honest impulses, as it is not often here, under the drill of party machinery, men shape their actions as their judgments and their consciences dictate. But now you behold, in this great focus of political intrigues, a moral eclipse, well calculated to spread its darkness over the face of the Union. There are here few or none of the restraining influences of an honest and intelligent constituency. If Washington city is the great centralizing power of political action, so of political corruption. There is a longer and a broader party lash here than there is elsewhere. Moreover, the Executive is here the dispenser of universal favor. The Treasury is here, too, with the means of evil as well as good. Here is the fountain of honor and the fountain of office, and whatever ears are open to the whisperings of flattery and the delusions of hope, and whatever heart is seduced by the promised gratification of his ambitious aspirations, can here fill to the full their easy virtue, in unison with consciences less tender than their own. Talk not of corrupt courts among kings and emperors! There is a throne in a republic as well as in an empire.

This demon of corruption used to operate secretly, but now, the state of public morals has become so low, that its brazen-face insults the light of day. The Richmond Enquirer, a day or two before the vote in the House, published the following Bull of Excommunication upon all who would not bow their necks to the yoke. Under its terrors did all those in the House who either wanted office for themselves or friends, or other executive favors, vote:

"We rejoice that those *deserting Democrats*, who oppose this vital question, which Mr. Polk so anxiously desires to be settled at this session, WILL HAVE NOTHING TO EXPECT *from his administration*. Those northern Democrats, who avail themselves of this critical contest with our great trans-atlantic rival, to indulge their fanatical hatred of the South, will find themselves mistaken in their calculations—marked by a great national sentiment in their turn—and we dare to say, that if they *should defeat us*, we shall have at least the consolation of knowing, that they will hereafter be defeated in their own aspirations."

Such are the scandalous and most shameful means now resorted to, to overcome the action of Congress, and to the disgrace of human nature, not without effect.

The Globe is now trying to coax and cajole Texas into acquiescence to the joint resolution. She is told that if she "comes prepared to enter the Union, the next Congress will be just, and *more than just* to her. Wronged at first by a heartless repudiation, (a refusal to assume her debts,) she will find that the *injustice* will be *redeemed* by *generosity*, and that the kindness, hitherto withheld, be *paid with usury*." This is very significant, and full of meaning.

There is a great deal of speculation now as to the course of the Senate. One of the editors of the New York Express, writing from Washington, says:

The general opinion is that the Bill will pass the Senate, but there are many intelligent persons who believe otherwise. It is not certain how the New York Senators will vote, nor certain how the Ohio Senators will vote. Besides some of the Whig Senators will be instructed to vote for the measure in some form or other.

There is, therefore, a well grounded anticipation that the Bill of the House, or one similar in character, will pass the Senate. The doubt, however, that hangs upon the result gives an interest to the subject now, even greater than before the Bill had passed the House.

"*Il Secretario*," the Washington correspondent of the North American, says:

"But a word, finally, of the probable state of this great question in the Senate. Mr. Archer will make a very powerful report against it. A discussion will follow, which will, I think, do complete justice to the subject. The debate will probably be conducted with great ability on the opposition side. As to numbers, by the best computation that can be made, there will be a close division. There are rather more Whig votes certain *against* it than Locofoco in its favor. I will not now enter into particulars, which might do some injustice."

The New York American remarks:

All the accounts we have seen from Washington, concur in representing the state of things there, among honest men and patriots, as one of profound grief and astonishment. All eyes are turned to the SENATE. It is the Anchor of Hope—we trust of safety, too!

The President elect, it is said, is to be hastened from Tennessee, that he may play off upon the Senate—the Executive *kaleidoscope* of the future.

We will not doubt the fidelity of that Senate. We will not for a moment harbor the thought, that it can be shaken by menace, or corrupted by largesses either from speculating, or Presidential hands.

Duty, Honor, Country, and the proper sense of their own exclusive rights and privileges, all prompt them to rebuke and reject this movement of the House of Representatives; and we have faith that the Senate will not disappoint the anxious trust reposed in them by the wise and the good.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, has the following remarks, to which we call especial attention:

The vote given yesterday will probably astonish the country and may create some alarm as to the probable action of the Senate upon the measure. It has in that respect excited great interest here, and prompted to renewed and careful enquiries in relation thereto, and I think I can with certainty assure your readers that the project cannot pass that body at this session. The resolutions from the House will be transmitted to the Senate to-morrow, when they will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, by which they will be reported back at an early day, accompanied by an able and conclusive report against the constitutional competency of Congress, in its legislative capacity, to enter into any compact or agreement with a foreign goverment or nation; and the question in the Senate will come up on a resolution to that effect, and for which there is believed to be a clear majority in that body. But, notwithstanding I speak thus confidently, I by no means mean to intimate that this result will be accomplished *if no expression of public sentiment shall be evolved by the action of the House—if the people of the East and of the North remain with their arms folded, and unlike Ohio, do not come to the rescue, it may well be that not only Senators from those sections may suffer the ties* of party to swerve them from their duty to their country, but that *those from other sections whose local tendencies are in favour of annexation, may yield their constitutional objections to what, in the absence of demonstrations to the contrary, may appear to be the general wish of the people.* On the contrary my advice is, to all those who are opposed to this measure, to arouse themselves and let their voices come up here in every form in which it can find utterance. If there is an individual that has weight or influence, let it be exercised; let the people assemble in masses and remonstrate against the measure; and let the legislative bodies act upon it in a mannner so decisive, as to cause their solemn resolves to be regarded and obeyed.

We could give numerous other extracts, bearing on this question if we had room. The universal sentiment is that it is pregnant with incalculable results.

The London Medical Gazette contains a long article from the pens of Dr. Hastings and Mr. R. Storks, surgeons, descriptive of a remarkable operation for the cure of consumption, by the perforation of the cavity of the lung through the walls of the chest. The cure is described as being complete.

WHAT'S THE MATTER?—The "harmonious Democracy" in this city are in a beautiful snarl just now. There are two cliques or cabals in this city, among the leaders of course, for the rank and file, the "dear people" have no finger in this pie. Each of these cabals hope to get the ear of the President, to obtain the offices which fall to the share of Pittsburgh, for their particular "set."—One of these cliques held a meeting some days ago, at the Court House, after a few hours' notice, and nominated a committee for the reception of the President elect, of which they appointed our good humored friend, WILSON MCCANDLESS, Esq., Chairman. Now this was a fine position for MAC, and would enable him to do the honors to his excellency in his peculiarly bland and "insinivatin'" style, and to "tip him the wink" in regard to the offices. But this arrangement did not suit the other cabal of the leaders, and they set to work and have got another call of the "Democracy" to meet this evening to take steps to receive the President. CHAMBERS MCKIBBEN and J. K. MOORHEAD head this call. "Mac" also called his committee together last evening, doubtless to take measures to thwart his "dear friends" who would not have him for Senator. If POLK is wise he will not come here to be badgered by these contending factions.

☞One of the editors of the New York Express, writing from Washington, says:

Some have doubted whether the terms of the Bill will be acceptable to Texas, but I am assured, from the best authority, that there is no doubt whatever that Texas will agree to it. There are persons from Texas here who know public opinion well enough at home to speak in behalf of Texas, and such persons do not doubt the concurrence of Texas in any plan of annexation likely to be proposed by the United States Government.

If this is correct, nothing but the firmness of the Senate can save us. If this hope fails, all is gone. Slavery is triumphant.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 28, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—Much of the time of the House today, was occupied in discussing a local matter—the Harrisburgh Cemetery bill. The Senate had up the Beaver Resumption bill, but came to no definite conclusion upon it. Mr. Gibbons moved a postponement, which, after a strenuous opposition from Mr. Babbit of Erie, was lost, when the former gentleman offered an amendment, that the bill for reserving possession of the Beaver Division should not take effect if, within thirty days of its passage, the Erie Canal company agree that the tolls on all articles passing through its entire works shall not be greater than that on Public Works of the State—the Main Line the Company to retain power to regulate tolls upon their own line, upon all coal going North, and upon all articles passing from one point to another upon their works, which was pending at the time of adjournment. Mr. Babbit presented remonstrances against the passage of the bill from citizens of Beaver county.

Quite a number of petitions against Capital punishment were presented. The resolution in favor of the distribution of U. S. Supreme Court Reports, to the States, passed second reading—I trust it will pass, as the Legislatures of several States, among which South Carolina, Louisiana and Illinois may be included, appear grossly ignorant of the principles upheld and decided by the Court.

In the House, the annual report of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company was received. The Company does not appear to be in a position to withstand many such shocks as the burning of their beautiful bridge over the Susquehanna.

Mr. Smith of Clearfield offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banks to add the "individual liability" clause to all new bank bills, or to all old ones when altered or renewed;—which passed to a second reading, 38 to 37, and after a strenuous opposition from Mr. Brady, who referred to the Lehigh County Bank as a specimen of the beauties of the new system, was agreed to by a vote of 52 to 35.

Mr. Bigham read in place, an act extending jurisdiction to justices in cases of attachment, under the 31-38th section of the act of June 16th, 1836.

Mr. Heck read a bill placing Justices chosen previous to the late election in the same position as those in commission previous to the election of 1839, such as retaining dockets, &c.

The act to remove the county seat of Columbia county to Bloomsburg was debated till the adjournment.

We got the information from the State Treasurer to-day, relative to the Associate Judges. The 2nd District, composed of the County of Lancaster, and the 5th, Allegheny, have but *two* associate judges each, receiving a salary of $120 for their services, while the 18th District has no less than *ten*, their compensation amounting to $1200 per annum! This is so palpably unfair that it is hoped that some fairness will hereafter be observed in the matter. If *one* president judge is considered sufficient for a district, why are not *two* associates? The State pays $13,680 per annum to 114 judges—and yours, who have the most duties to perform, get but $120 a year, the same as in Elk county, among the foxes and wild-cats! The best remedy, doubtless, would be a per diem allowance—if not agreed to, let there be but two to each district, and their pay placed at $300 per annum, which would amount to $12,000—over a thousand dollars less than at present. Some equalization of the labor must be made.

Texas in the Senate.

We still hope, with considerable assurance, that the Annexation project which has passed the House cannot be got through the Senate. Our latest count of the Members of that body divides them thus:

For Annexation.	*Against Annexation.*
Mr. Woodbury, N. H.	Mr. Evans, Me.
Dickinson, N. Y.	Choate, Mass.
Buchanan, Pa.	Bates, "
Sturgeon, "	Francis, R. I.
Rives, Va.	Simmons, "
Haywood, N. C.	Huntington, Conn.
McDuffie, S. C.	Phelps, Vt.
Huger, "	Upham, "
Colquitt, Ga.	Dayton, N. J.
Lewis, Ala.	Miller, "
Bagby, "	Clayton, Del.
Henderson, Miss.	Bayard, "
Walker, "	Merrick, Md.
Foster, Tenn.	Pearce, "
Hannegan, Ind.	Archer, Va.
Semple, Ill.	Mangum, N. C.
Breese, "	Berrien, Ga.
Atcheson, Mo.	Crittenden, Ky.
Sevier, Ark.	Morehead, "
Ashley, do.—20.	*Toppan*, Ohio.
	Allen, "
	White, Ind.
	Porter, Mich.
	Woodbridge, do. 24
Doubtful.	
Mr. Fairfield. Me.	Mr. *Barrow*, La.
Atherton, N. H.	*Johnson*, "
Niles, Conn.	*Jarnagin*, "
Dix, N. Y.	Benton, Mo.—8.

We think no one whom we have placed in the Anti-Texas column can be induced to vote for the Joint Resolution which has passed the House; and we are confident that Messrs. Dix, Barrow and Jarnagin of the doubtful may be relied on to oppose and defeat it. A few days will enable us to see more clearly.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CLAY FOR QUEENSWARE.—The Canton (O.) Repository, says that there is clay in the vicinity of that place, "as white as that used in the manufacture of the English Liverpool ware—and from experiments made in burning, we feel confident it is susceptible of being made into ware as neat as that made in England. We have little doubt that the time is not far distant, when manufactures of this ware will be established here—and from the experiments we have seen made of this clay anticipate that it will prove superior to any other as yet found in this country."

A most barbarous and revolting deed was committed recently in Texas, the particulars of which are given in the New Orleans Picayune. It appears that on the 6th instant Mr. Simeon Bateman, about 74 years of age, Mr. Mat

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ "The Pittsburgh Gazette" is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less, One insertion	$0 50
" " " Two insertions	0 75
" " " Three insertions	1 00
" " " Three months	3 00
" " " Six months	6 00
" " " Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less, One year	$6 00
" " " Six months	5 00

PITTSBURGH, FEBRUARY 4, 1845.

☞ The Post of Saturday has an article headed "*Whiggery*," in which three distinct charges are brought against the Whig party, every one of which is *untrue*. Probably the reader may say that that is nothing for that paper, as it would be a wonder for it to do the Whig party even bare justice. Still it may be as well to notice these charges, in order to disabuse the mind of any one who may be inclined to credit them. The first charge is, that the Whigs opposed the "One day Election Bill" before the late election, and consented to it afterwards, when they could gain no advantage of "fraud or villainy" by the old mode. Is this true? Let the Post publish the yeas and nays, and acknowledge itself a bearer of false witness. Every body knows that the reason the Bill was not finally consummated, was because it could not go into effect at so late an hour without a *special* meeting of the Legislatures of several States to make the necessary changes. So much for this charge.

The second charge is, that before the election the Whigs had a great horror of Annexation, and Mr. Forward and leading Whigs inveighed against it. "But now that the election is over, the Whigs in Congress, one by one, are bringing in resolutions to annex Texas—and the author of the resolutions which finally passed the House, annexing that country, are from the pen of Milton Brown, a leading Whig." Were not our readers accustomed to the most brazen-faced assertions and insinuations from the Post, they would lift up their hands with perfect astonishment at this effort to throw the odium of this completely Locofoco measure upon the Whigs. True, the Whigs were opposed to Annexation *before* the election, and no man, but a shameful perverter of truth, will say that they are not opposed to it now. True, Milton Brown, who professes to be a Whig, had more sagacity than the whole Locofoco majority put together, and brought in a measure on which they could agree, when they could not concoct one among themselves; yet the Whigs, as a party, *did not* vote for it or support it. *Eight* Whigs alone were found to give it their support, all from *slave* States, while *one hundred and twelve* Locofocos voted for it. *Eighteen* Whigs from the slave States, and *every Whig* from the free States, recorded their solemn vote against it; while *every Locofoco* from the slave States, and *Fifty-three dough-faced* Locofocos from the *free* States voted for the iniquitous measure. And yet the Post has the audacity to insinuate that the Whig party has changed its ground on this subject since the election, and that Mr. Forward and other Whig leaders were acting hypocritically.

The Post has not, and it *dare* not, publish a synopsis of the vote, and show its readers the vile enormity of the "Democratic" party, who have thus voted to extend the area of slavery. The editors of that sheet hope by its insinuations with regard to the Whigs, to *hide the truth* from its readers. It dare not tell them that the measure was carried by Locofoco votes, and that if the recreant Whigs had kept their honor by voting right, it would not have changed the result.

The Post also states, in connection with this charge, that "the Whig Legislature of Louisiana has passed Pro-Texas resolutions." Our readers will recollect that the Whigs have only a majority of about one in each House. The subject of Annexation was brought up by the Governor's Message. The Committee on the subject presented two reports—that from the majority of its members declaring it to be "inexpedient for the House to take any action on the question of the annexation of Texas," and the report of the minority declaring it to be "the anxious wish of the people of Louisiana that Texas should be immediately annexed to the United States by all *lawful* and *constitutional* means." After considerable debate the report of the minority, with some modification, was finally adopted. Now, however opposed the Whig party generally is to *all* Annexation, yet it has never been denied that many of the Whigs of the South are in favor of the measure, if it can be carried by "*lawful*" and "*constitutional*" means, and this is the only way in which the Whigs of Louisiana want it. How different is this from the *unconstitutional* and *unlawful* mode just adopted by the Locofoco party in the House of Representatives.

The third charge of the Post is, that the Whig House of Delegates, in Virginia, wished to go into the election of Senator, and that the Senate, which is Locofoco, had declined, and were denounced by the Whigs therefor, but that the Senate had finally agreed, when the Whigs *declined*. This the Post calls "base trickery," "tergiversation," &c. The true state of the case is as follows: the Whig House appointed a day for the election of Senator. The Locofoco Senate refused to agree. Thus the matter stood, until the Locofocos ascertained that one of the Whig members was sick, and another absent, which would leave a Locofoco majority. The Senate then suddenly agreed to go into the election. The House justly refused, until the sick and absent members had returned. Now who were guilty of the trick, the Whigs, who were willing to go into an election when every member of both Houses was present, or the Locofocos, who wished to take advantage of the sickness and unavoidable absence of Whig members? We leave the reader to say.

Pennsylvania's Character Redeemed!

It gives us unalloyed satisfaction to have it in our power to state, that a bill to pay the state interest has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and is now a law. The promptness and unanimity with which this matter was carried through, must be matter of deep gratification to every patriotic Pennsylvanian, and will tend much to raise the character of the state both at home and abroad. If the Governor now carries out the wishes of the people and the Legislature in a right spirit, a brighter day will dawn upon our old Commonwealth. See Harrisburgh Letter.

☞ The article signed "Allegheny" tells some interesting facts. With regard to the importance of having a scale of tolls published *early*, with liberal reduction from the scale of last year, we have often and earnestly given our opinion.

☞ A bill authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to take their road to Parkersburgh has been introduced into the Virginia Legislature.

☞ The Legislature of Maine, by a vote of 64 to 57, have postponed indefinitely resolutions in favor of Texas Annexation. The spirit of the North is arousing, and it will not be long in the power of even besotted Locofocoism to keep the people from declaring their irreconcilable hostility to any extension of the area of slavery.

Ship Building on the Ohio.

It seems we are not to enjoy all the honor and profit of building ships on the Ohio. The Marietta Intelligencer describes the "Barque Muskingum," a single decked sea vessel of 250 tons burthen, Custom House measurement, recently launched there from the yards of the Marietta Ship Company. She is 100 feet in length, 25 ft. beam and 12 feet hold, built of white oak and black locust. Her plank are of clear white oak, and her ceiling is also entirely white oak, three inches in thickness. Her wales, &c., are of white oak, four by seven inches, sixty feet in length.—Her tree-nails are locust, and she is very heavily copper fastened. The deck floor is of clear white pine. The three lower masts are of white pine, eighteen inches through, and her spars of hard pine.

Her riggers are Messrs. Francis & Wm. Lowe of Boston. Herrigging is of the best domestic hemp, spun at Marietta and Pittsburgh, steamlaid.

The "Muskingum" will leave Marietta about the first of March, under command of Capt. Wm. R. Wells, of Portland, Me. She will be freighted at Cincinnati for either Liverpool or Boston.

The vessel is owned by some half a dozen business men of Marietta, and so flattering is the promise of a profitable return for their enterprise, that the Company contemplate building more, and perhaps larger vessels, during the present year.

There is no danger in these days of a vessel clearing for a Foreign port from the Ohio being seized as having false papers; a mishap which once occurred to a Pittsburgh built ship. Success to the Marietians.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

Galveston papers were received at New Orleans of the date of the 18th ult. Sickness of an epidemic character prevailed at Washington. The Hon. J. W Smith, from Bexar, had died, and Major Donnelson, from the United States was sick.

President Jones has vetoed the bill for the removal of the public offices to Austin, immediately after the adjournment of the present Congress.

The Committee on Finance had reported adversely to the measure of free trade.

A bill recommending the recall of the Foreign Ministers of Texas, passed the Senate by a vote of 10 to 3. It will pass the House, it is said. It is also proposed to dispense with the offices of Secretary of War and Marine, thereby reducing the expenses of the Government to $120,000 per annum.

The verdict in the case of Commodore Moore, acquits him of all the serious charges made against him.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburg, Jan. 31, 1845.

Dear Sir:—This morning a report was received from the State Treasurer, relative to the discount upon currency in the State Treasury, as asked by the resolution which passed the House yesterday; he says the amount of $377,716 56 will be subject to a discount of at least 1¼ per cent, if the throwing of so large amount in market does not increase the discount to 4 or 5 per cent. As to the whereabouts of the funds, the Treasurer gives full information.

In the Treasury and various Banks of the Commonwealth,		$1,181,702 32
Of which, in U. States Bank,	$280,000 00	
Other unavailable,	56,176 88	
		336,176 88
		$845,525 41
Of this amount, advanced to Government,		11,391 22
		$834,134 22
Receipts from Jan. 27—30,		8,104 16
Balance,		$842,238 38
Of this amount, the specie and par funds amount to	$464,521 82	
Currency equal to Relief notes,	377,716 56	

The amount available, now in the Treasury, will therefore vary from $837,516 82 to $823,312 56—as the discount may happen to be, from 1¼ to 5 per cent.

Mr. McCaslin stated that he had received from Commodore Elliott an engraving of the battle on Lake Erie, and also a portrait of the donor, which the Speaker ordered to be framed.

Mr. Bigham (Judiciary) reported the bill relative to the issue of attachments, as committed.

Mr. Smith of Clearfield, from the same committee, reported the bill allowing Magistrates to retain their dockets, with a recommendation that it be negatived.

The bill allowing a change of venue from Lehigh to Lancaster county, in the case of Winder and others, passed finally.

The bill providing for the payment of the interest on the public debt, for February, was taken up in Senate this morning, and passed unanimously, Mr. Sterigere declining to vote. It is different from the House bill, as you will see by reference to its provisions, as I send you a copy of both.—The Governor signed it in a very short time afterwards, as the House concurred in the amendments on motion of Mr. McCaslin, without a word of debate, by an unanimous vote. So that all have united to save the good old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from the degradation of stopping payment of her just debts when she has a considerable amount of money in her Treasury.

The Governor has signed the bill suspending the payment of the principal of Domestic Creditor's Scrip, which will aid somewhat in making the payments, provided the Treasurer has not already paid out a large sum upon them. The bill was sent to the Governor upon Saturday, as the State Treasurer went into office on Monday, and the bill was intended to control his course in the matter. It was not signed until this morning, so that the Treasurer had several days to take such action as seemed to him best upon the subject—how he used this liberty I cannot indeed say.

The nomination of Mr. Krause as President Judge of the 7th District has been ratified by the Senate.

The Governor has approved the bill relative to the Monongahela Navigation Company, allowing them to use not exceeding half an acre of ground for lock-houses, &c., at each Dam upon their works.

The following is the act to pay the interest as it passed the House:

"AN ACT appropriating money to the payment of the interest on the public debt of Pennsylvania, falling due on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That so much of the money now in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, as may be necessary to pay the interest on the public debt of this commonwealth, which will fall due on the first day of February, 1845, be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay said interest, and said interest is hereby directed to be paid on the day aforesaid, or thereafter, when demanded."

In the Senate the whole bill was struck out, after the title and enacting clause, and the following section inserted:

"That the sum of eight hundred and seventy-three thousand, five hundred and sixteen dollars and six cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the payment of the interest on the public debt of the commonwealth, which will fall due on the first day of February, 1845, exclusive of interest on all certificates of loan, issued for the payment of interest, *Provided*, that the said interest be paid out of the money now in the Treasury, and should any of said money be at a discount at Philadelphia, the same shall be divided *pro rata* amongst those entitled to payment."

The train of cars for Philadelphia was detained an hour, that an agent might go down this evening and commence the payment of the interest tomorrow.

As a matter of public interest and curiosity, I have went to the trouble of collating and making out the following table, showing the amount of tax assessed for State purposes, upon real and personal estate, for the last four years—the amount paid into the Treasury—the amount outstanding, and the amount paid the several counties for common school purposes. It throws some light upon the ability to pay our liabilities in August next, independent of the money now in the Treasury.

Tabular statement of the tax assessed on real and personal estate in the Commonwealth, for the last four years, between the 1st of January, 1841, and the 1st of January, 1844, together with the amount paid into the State Treasury during the same time, the amount outstanding and due the Commonwealth, and the amount paid to the several counties for common school purposes:

	Amount tax assessed.	Am't tax rec'd at Treasury.
1841,	$523,200 14	$212,097 04
1842,	663,075 12	394,261 90
1843,	989,362 06	565,467 90
1844,	944,899 03	772,108 66
	$3,120,536 35	$1,943,935 50
	Gross am't tax outstanding.	Paid to C. Schools.
1841,	$311,203 10	$293,851 02
1842,	268,813 22	285,981 74
1843,	423,894 16	337,134 39
1844,	172,790 37	253,868 27
	$1,176,600 85	$1,170,838 42

The amount outstanding is of course subject to a reduction of per centage for collection and executions. Eight per cent. deducted from the amount of tax assessed would leave about the actual amount due and owing to the Commonwealth from the several counties on account of taxes upon real and personal estate, on the 1st of January. Then if we deduct the 8 per cent. upon the assessment from the amount outstanding, we have $926,957 95 now due to the Treasury. The question then arises, how much of this sum can be collected and paid into the State Treasury by the 1st of August next! If $500,000 of it be paid, as it most likely will, there will be abundant means in the Treasury, beyond all doubt, at that time, to pay the interest upon the funded debt.

☞ The *Anti-Rent* excitement is raging with great fury in the Western part of the State of New York. In Catarraugus county, quite a large number of troops are under arms for the purpose of quelling the mob, which had rudely handled the Sheriff, destroyed his papers, and prevented the discharge of his duties. In Otsego county, also, the Sheriff has been beset by the "Indians," his papers burned, and he himself *ridden on a rail, and tarred and feathered!* It is high time New York put a stop to these outrages.

Berks County Relief Notes, have been put on the same footing as other State Scrip, by act of Legislature, and are now just as valuable.

CONGRESS.

Saturday, Feb. 1.

The *Senate* did not sit.

In the *House*, the Oregon quetsion came up in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Winthrop, of Mass. made a speech, and reprobated the flippant and careless manner in which members spoke of a war with England.

After some other speeches had been made, the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, when the debate was to cease.

The Committee then proceeded to vote on the amendments that had been proposed to the bill.

The first amendment was Mr. Adams' proposition to insert as the first section of the bill, that the President be requested to give notice forthwith to the British Government of our intention to terminate, at the end of 12 months, the joint occupancy of Oregon.

The vote was then taken by tellers on Mr. Adams' amendment, which was rejected; ayes 77—nays 92!

Great confusion and uproar here occurred!

The first section of the bill was then read, which provides for establishing a temporary territorial government in Oregon, from the 42d to the 54th degree 40 minutes of North latitude.

Mr. Winthrop offered a provision to one of the sections of the bill, excluding slavery from the Territory. The amendment was adopted; yeas 85; nays 56.

The bill having been gone through section by section, Mr. Hammett, of Miss. offered as an amendment, an additional section, requiring the President to give notice to the British Government of the intention of this Government to terminate joint occupancy &c. Agreed to; ayes 79; nays 77.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, which then adjourned, with the understanding that the main question on the bill should be the first thing on Monday.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Washington, January 30th, 1845.

There is great excitement and great doubt as to the probable action of the Senate upon the annexation of Texas. Opinions seem to be almost as varied as the wishes of those interested in the measure. The friends of annexation were very sanguine at the close of the last and commencement of this week that the Bill from the House would pass the Senate, but chances are diminishing as time is given more maturely to consider the magnitude of the subject under consideration.

It is believed now that the Senate will resist the measure upon the ground of the usurpation of Constitutional power belonging to the Senate.

For the Pittsburgh Gazettte.

Mr. White:—*Sir:* I see in your paper a call for a meeting of those opposed to the Annexation of Texas, a very important movement, and I ask a corner in your paper for the purpose of calling the attention of my fellow mechanics to the important bearing this scheme of Annexation has upon the free labor of the North. I shall not stop to inquire into the constitutional power of Congress to annex independent nations to these States, but will only say that they have as much power to make old mother England, Russia, France or the celestial empire itself a part of this *glorious Union*, as they have to form Texas into a state of the Union. Who of us would not revolt at the idea of uniting under the glorious stars and stripes, all pig tails of the Chinese? But to be grave, and serious, what is proposed by this scheme of Annexation? The bill which has passed the lower house, and is now before the Senate, is all that the most ultra and rabid Anti-Tariff Southern man could wish, it is to admit Texas as a slave state, with all the evil features and evil consequences of slavery; and with personal privileges sixty-one times greater than we in Pennsylvania possess. I mean the three-fifth slave Representation on the floor of Congress; which gives a Texan Planter with one hundred slaves as much influence as sixty-one of us free mechanics of Pennsylvania. Only think of this; what a tremendous power is brought to to bear against us. Is it not time for us to stop and think before we farther go! Why should they have more privilege than we, and yet ten Congressmen from Pennsylvania are found recreant enough to vote for these enormous privileges against their own Constituents! Is it not then high time that the freemen of the North should speak out on this subject, with a voice loud enough to be heard from Maine to Louisiana, and say to this Leviathan slave power, "thus far shalt thou come and no farther!"

A MECHANIC.

From the New York Tribune.

Massachusetts Anti-Texas Convention.

The Boston papers of yesterday bring us pretty full accounts of the Convention, which assembled in Faneuil Hall on Wednesday, to enter the solemn protest of the People of Massachusetts against the violation of the Constitution threated by the Annexation of Texas. The floor of the Hall, says the Atlas, was set apart for Delegates, and was well filled by one of the most respectable assemblages of age, worth, experience and patriotism that ever congregated within its honored walls.—At an early hour the galleries were filled to overflowing with a dense mass of spectators, among whom were a large number of ladies.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M. by Hon. Stephen C. Phillips of Salem, and on nomination by a Committee was organized as follows:

President—Hon. John M. Williams, of Boston.

Vice Presidents—Hon. John Davis, of Boston; Hon. D. A. White, of Salem; Hon. E. Huntington, of Lowell; Hon. David Wilder, of Leominster; Ira N. Barton, Esq. of Worcester; Hon. George Grinnell, of Greenfield; Hon. A. Foot, of Williamston; Hon. Wm. Jackson, of Newton; Hon. Artemas Hale, of Bridgewater; Hon. John Reed, of Yarmouth.

Secretaries—George T. Curtis, Esq. J. B. Congdon, Esq. J. Milton Earle, Esq. John G. Whittier, Esq.

Prayer having been offered by Rev. Dr. Parkman of Boston, the President addressed the Convention in eloquent terms, setting forth the objects for which it had been called, and inviting the cooperation of men of all parties.

The Convention was then addressed by Hon. Stephen C. Phillips of Salem, who gave a full and complete history of the rise and progress of the Texas question, and explained, in full, the purposes of the Convention.

He was followed by Hon. John C. Gray, upon whose motion a committee of one from each Congressional District was appointed to report what order of business should be adopted by the Convention. This committee, of which Mr. Gray was Chairman, subsequently reported that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to report to the Convention an Address to the People of the United States; that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to correspond with the opponents of Annexation in other States; that no other measures were necessary or expedient; that all propositions made in the Convention should be referred to the Business Committee for their action. On motion of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, that portion of the Report which followed the recommendation of the appointment of the committee of Correspondence, was struck out, and the remainder was adopted.

The Chair appointed Charles Allen, of Worcester, Stephen C. Phillips of Salem, and Wm. B. Calhoun of Springfield, the committee to report an Address to the People of the United States.—In the afternoon this Committee reported an Address, which was read to the Convention by Hon. Charles Allen. Of this document the Atlas speaks in the following terms:

"It is a masterly production, in the high-toned purity of its thought, and in the vigorous style of its composition. The principles upon which it is based are as self-evident as axioms. Its arguments flow naturally from them. The truths it utters are intelligible to all; they find ready access to every mind. We inhale them as the air we breathe, and they fill up the measure of each man's heart. The unconstitutionality of the project is placed in the clearest light. The infamous grounds upon which it is justified are fully exposed."

Rev. Mr. Lovejoy of Cambridgeport (brother of the Mr. Lovejoy who was murdered at Alton several years ago,) moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That in case the area of slavery be extended by the Annexation of Texas to the United States, the free States will be released from any obligation which may be supposed to have bound them, in any manner, to support slavery; and that it will be their duty to treat slavehol ling on land, no less than on the sea, as a species of piracy, at war with all first laws and constitutions, and not to be countenanced in any way whatever either by restoring fugitive slaves, or furnishing military aid to suppress servile insurrections.

Mr. Lovejoy made an able speech in support of his resolution, and was followed by President Allen of Northampton, Ebenezer Hussey of Lynn, and Stephen C. Phillips of Salem; and in the evening by George S. Hillard of Boston.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, rose to second the resolution of Mr. Lovejoy, and offered an amendment instructing the Committee to add to the Report, that although two Branches of the General Government had already assented to Annexation, Massachusetts could never consent to it, but would consider the Union as dissolved; that upon the President's making it known that Texas was annexed, a second session of this Convention was to be called, to take measures to form a new Government, that of 1789 having ceased to exist.

Mr. Hussey of Lynn, and Hon. Linus Child of Southbridge, opposed both the resolution of Mr. Lovejoy and the amendment of Mr. Garrison, and they were laid on the table by a large majority.

Henry B. Stanford of Chelsea, and Rev. Caleb Stetson of Medford, next addressed the Convention; after which it adjourned, to meet yesterday in the Tremont Temple.

The Boston Post caricatures the Convention, and misrepresents its objects and proceedings in the most shameful manner. The annals of party do not furnish a parallel to the profligate course of that paper, and of the Loco Foco party of Massachusetts, on this question.

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 5, 1845.

THE ANTI-TEXAS MEETING TO-DAY.

As we were about to write an article calling upon our citizens to rally to the Anti-Texas meeting to-day, to speak for honor, for liberty, for justice, and for constitutional rights, a friend handed us the following article, which we adopt in lieu of any thing we had to say. All we will add is, let who will stay away, let no *Whig* be absent—let there be a universal crowding of the Whigs to the defence of liberty—as it was in the days of '76, let it be now.

Mr. White: I am much gratified at the prompt response of the people of Pittsburgh to your call for a public meeting of the citizens of Allegheny county, opposed to the Annexation of Texas to this Union. This Texas scheme is of no small magnitude—it is a national robbery—a national crime—and, if consummated, will be a national dishonor, and will sink us as a nation in deep and immitigated infamy and disgrace in the eyes of every civilized Government on the globe.

Why this o'erleaping desire on the part of a portion of the people of the Union, for more territory! Have we not, within our territory, land enough to give support to 200,000,000 of people! And is it not, in the language of Senator Woonbury of N. H., "the dictate of prudence now to remain contentedly at home, without embarking in any new experiment of diplomacy, or of coalitions with 'confederate belligerents,' to pay off as fast as possible the debts of former wars—to husband our resources—to encourage our States in the cultivation of the arts, of manufactures and of agriculture—to give due protection to commerce, and to retain for our motto, honest friendship with *all* nations, entangling alliances with *none*." In the eloquent language of Senator Berrien, "shall we yield ourselves to the visionary and fantastic scheme, of political projectors—to the splendid but *delusive* suggestions of a wild and *reckless* ambition!"

Shall we involve our nation in war to gratify the reckless and unhallowed ambition of a few mercenary speculators! Shall we "extend the area of freedom," for the purpose of giving dealers in human flesh the privilege of extending and increasing that cursed system of human slavery, which has been a dark plague spot, and a festering sore on the bosom of every nation, in which it has ever existed! No! Pennsylvanians! No! Up then in Freedom's holy might, and say to slavery, thus far, and no farther shalt thou go, and *here* shall thy desolations cease!

Wrongfully, unjustly, has this scheme of annexation been made a party, a sectional question. It should be a *national* question, for the honor of our country is involved in its decision; and what *American*, native or adopted, will not defend the honor of his country, as he would the honor of the wife of his bosom, or the daughter of his love. What are fertile fields—flourishing manufactures, and extended commerce to us, if we are to be branded by the civilized world, as a nation of robbers—and as oppressors of the weak? No! Pennsylvanians! Let us stand up for the right, for our Constitution, for our country, for liberty, for humanity.

"Men! if manhood still ye claim
If the Northern pulse can thrill,
Roused by wrong or stung by shame,
Freely, strongly, still—
Let the sound of traffic die;
Shut the mill gate—leave the wall—
Fling the axe and hammer by,
Throng for Freedom all!"

"Up, and tread beneath your feet
Every cord by slavery spun;
Let your hearts together beat,
As the heart of one:—
Banks and tariffs, stocks and trade,
Let them rise, or let them fall:
Freedom asks your common aid—
Up, for Country, all!"

In the language of the address of the deputies assembled in the Provincial Conference at Philadelphia, June 25th, 1776, "*Remember the* name *of Pennsylvania. Think of your ancestors and of your posterity.*"

An American Whig.

Oregon.—We publish an interesting article to-day, on the disputed territory of Oregon, from the New York Courier and Enquirer. This is doubly interesting at present, when the matter is exciting so much attention in Congress. There is not much difference of opinion in the country as to our right to Oregon, and the propriety of taking possession of it, after the legal notice has been given to Great Britain.

James K. Polk, President elect, left Nashville on the 1st inst. He will arrive at Louisville on the 4th, will leave on the 6th for Cincinnati, and leave Cincinnati on the 8th for Wheeling.

Mr. Clay at Home.—A letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, dated Lexington, Ky. Jan. 25, says, I have lately spent some time at Lexington, and saw Mr. Clay almost every day; and can sincerely say that I am not less surprised than delighted to observe how well he is.—Every body says, "How well Mr. Clay looks, and how cheerful he is"

☞ Two New York and Liverpool packets, with large and valuable cargoes, have now been due some weeks, and much apprehension is felt for their safety. The United States has been out from Liverpool sixty-four days, and the England fifty-nine. The hope is that they have put into Fayal, or some other port in the Western Islands.

☞ Mr. M'Nulty's trial is still going on at Washington.

☞ Mr. Kirkbride, of Circleville, Ohio, has got the contract for building the Railroad bridge over the Susquehanna.

Massachusetts Anti-Texas Convention.

Second Day's Proceedings.

The Convention assembled on Thursday morning at the Tremont Temple, the President, Judge Williams, in the Chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Allen of Northampton.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Correspondence: Messrs. S. C. Phillips, Charles Allen, John C. Gray, C. F. Adams, W. B. Calhoun, James G. Carter, Jas. Fowler.

Letters were read from Hon. Leverett Saltonstall and Hon. James Fowler—the latter a member of the Locofoco party, who had too much Democracy in his heart to allow him to Support slavery. A letter was also read from Prof. Stuart, of Andover Theological Seminary, expressing his hearty concurrence in the objects of the Convention.

The Convention was then addressed by Rev. S. J. May of Lexington, Hon. James G. Carter of Lancaster, Hon. Charles F. Adams, of Boston, Hon Linus Child, and Hon. Charles Allen of Worcester, after which the Address to the people of the United States reported on the previous day, was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote.

Mr. Hussey of Lynn offered some resolutions expressing the feelings of the Convention respecting the controversy with South Carolina and Louisiana. After some discussion they were laid on the table, and the Convention, after voting to publish its proceedings, dissolved.—*N. Y. Trib.*

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburgh, Feb. 1, 1845.

Dear Sir:—A dead calm in the Legislative horizon has succeeded the passage of the Interest Bill—the universal feeling of joy which prevailed has subsided, and the blood of people and of rulers is again coursing regularly through their veins.—The only act of general interest which has been taken up is the bill to abolish the Board of Revenue Commissioners to equalize assessments throughout the Commonwealth, which meets on the 18th. This bill was first fully considered today, having passed second reading yesterday in Senate, unopposed. The probability is, that it will pass the Senate, but I think its success in the House, to say the least, is rather doubtful. The principal support it would receive in the House would be on the score of economy; but as all the Commissioners have been already appointed, and many are doubtless already on their way to the capitol, this ground will fail, and the bill be defeated. It is hoped the Board may effect something when they meet, as the only excuse now made for reluctance to submit to taxation consists in the gross inequality of the assessments, many counties being much favored by a low assessment of the property therein. If all property in the State were justly assessed, and the State debt apportioned accordingly, I have no doubt each county would cheerfully pay its share of the interest, annually into the State Treasury—it is undoubtedly correct, in the language of Governor Ritner, that "a true Pennsylvanian loves independence and dislikes debt."

The Senate passed a bill finally to-day to change the time of holding Courts in the 17th District, (Butler, Mercer, &c.) I could not ascertain the change made, but you shall know it when the bill comes to the House. As it was introduced by Mr. Sullivan. I presume it is all right.

Mr. Morgan, from the committee on Vice and Immorality, reported to the House, to-day, a bill providing for taking a vote in each ward, township and borough, in each year, upon the question of granting licenses.

Mr. Banning read in his place an act to prevent owners of cemetries, who have received compensation for the interment of the remains of persons deceased, from selling the same, unless the surviving relatives of the persons interred therein should consent—to exempt public and private cemetries from sale or execution, or for taxes, and to punish the desecration of graves; the bill is entitled "an act for the more effectual protection of the remains of the dead," and will be printed in a few days, I suppose, when you shall have a copy.

Application has been made for a new Bank in Philadelphia, to be called the City Bank, also for an extension of the charter of the Lancaster Bank, both of which will be killed by the "individual liability" clause.

A rumor of dissension in the Cabinet has been quite rife for a day or two. I place no confidence in it. It ran thus: The Secretary of the Commonwealth desired a veto of the Interest Bill—Gov. Shunk was afraid to do it; hence the quarrel. The rumor doubtless arose from the fact that Mr. Miller is rather unpopular, and a number of others want his place.

The number of applicants for offices here is really surprising. The Muhlenberg men have heretofore had but a small chance, but are patiently awaiting a turn of luck in their favor. Their case is, however, hopeless—one or two have got into the Treasury Department, and that is about all.

Except what I have given you above, no business has been done here of any importance.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

THE DISPUTED OREGON TERRITORY.

The territory of Oregon, embraces the region on the map of Northwest America, between the parallel of 42 degrees, and that of 54° 40′, of North latitude. The mouth of the Columbia river is in latitude 46° 15′. The general claim of the United States is *to the absolute possession of all those regions drained by the Columbia river*. This, as will be seen by examining a map, in connexion with what we have already stated, embraces the whole territory between our recognized boundary with Mexico, and the line of 54° 40′, on which the Canoe river, the head waters of the Columbia, takes its rise. Great Britain resists this claim, but claims herself no exclusive sovereignty over any portion of the territory between the 42d and 49th degrees, contending only that she has a right to navigate the waters of those countries, to settle in and over any part of them, and to trade with their inhabitants. It is admitted by them that the United States *possess the same rights*, but no more. This is the extent of the British claim as laid down by Messrs. Huskisson and Addington, in the discussions which resulted in the Convention of 1827.

Having stated first the geographical limits and character of the territory, and the general nature of the claims of both parties, we next inquire,

II. What do the United States claim, and *on what grounds?* Their general claim, as already stated, is to the absolute and exclusive possession of *the regions drained by the river Columbia*; and they defend this claim on the following asserted facts:

1. Because the mouth of the Columbia was first discovered by an American citizen.

2. Because the territory drained by the Columbia was first explored by the American government.

3. Because the first ports and settlements in the territory were made by citizens of the United States.

4. Because the British government has virtually recognized their title by restoring the port at the mouth of the Columbia, captured by them during the last war.

5. Because they have acquired by treaty all the titles of Spain, which were derived from the discovery and exploration of the coasts by Spanish subjects, before they had been seen by the people of any other civilized nation.

6. Because the fact that this territory is *contiguous* to that of the United States, gives them a stronger right to it than could be advanced by any other power.

A brief exposition of these several grounds of claim may throw additional light upon the general aspect of the controversy.

First. The United States claim that *the mouth of the Columbia was first discovered by an American citizen.* The first voyages from the U. S. to the northwest coasts were made by the Columbia, of 220 tons, and the sloop Washington, of 90 tons, under the command respectively of John Kendrick and Robert Gray. They were fitted out by an association of merchants at Boston, and sailed from Boston Sept. 30, 1787, with sea letters from the Federal Government and passports from the authorities of Massachusetts. The two vessels proceeded first to the Cape Verd Islands and thence to the Falkland Islands, where they passed a fortnight. They then doubled Cape Horn and were separated by a storm. The Washington arrived at Nootka, Sept. 17, 1788. The Columbia, though detained by an accident, joined her before the end of the same month; and both vessels spent the winter at Nootka Sound, between the 49th and 50th parallels. The Columbia, under Capt. Gray, again left Boston Sept. 27, 1790, on another voyage, and in May of the next year reached the coast a little north of Mendocino.—Sailing along the coast towards Nootka, Captain Gray observed an opening, in latitude 46° 16′, from which issued a current so strong as to prevent his entrance, though he remained nine days in its vicinity endeavoring to effect that object.—Being fully convinced that he had discovered the mouth of a river, he continued his course north, and on the 5th of June, 1791, arrived in the harbor of Clyoquot, near Nootka, where, after a short voyage to Queen Charlotte's Island, he wintered, in a fortified habitation, called Fort Defiance.—While there, he also built and launched a schooner, called the Enterprise.

About this time Capt. Kendrick, of the sloop Washington, purchased of the Indian Chiefs several large tracts of land near Nootka Sound, for which he procured deeds authenticated at Macao; and so lately as 1838 memorials were before Congress praying the Government to purchase his right; and the claim, we believe, is still urged. Kendrick afterwards sailed to the Sandwich Islands, originated the trade in *sandal* wood, and in 1793 was killed at Owyhee by the natives.

In the middle of April, 1792, Captain Vancouver, with two British ships, arrived on the coast near Cape Mendocino. Proceeding North he carefully observed the part near the 43d degree, and that near the 46th, where an opening was laid down in the Spanish charts, in search of the river which was said to have been discovered there, by Mr. Meares. *He did not succeed*, however, and records in his journal that, "*not considering the opening worthy of more attention*," he continued his pursuit to the north-west. On the 26th of April he met Capt. Gray in the Columbia, who informed him, (according to Mr. Vancouver's journal,) that he had been "*off the mouth of a river* in the latitude of 46° 10′ where the outset or "reflux was so strong as to prevent his entering "for nine days." This account Vancouver evidently discredited: for he afterwards recorded in his journal that he had thoroughly examined that part of the coast, "under the most favorable circumstances of wind and weather:"—that his inspection had been so thorough that "the surf had "been constantly seen to break on the shore:" and that "no appearance of any opening had been "seen," "the whole coast forming *one compact*, "*solid and nearly straight barrier against the* "*sea*." With reference to what Captain Gray had told him, he expressed incredulity, and added: "Be that, however, as it may, I was thoroughly "convinced, as were also most persons of observation on board, that we could not possibly have "passed any *safe navigable opening, harbor or* "*place of security for shipping*, on this Coast "from Cape Mendocino to Cape Flattery," that is from latitude 41° to 48°. It is evident from this that Vancouver placed not the slightest confidence in the statement of Capt. Gray:—and he accordingly proceeded to the Survey of the Strait of Fuca at the North.

Gray, on the other hand, confident that he had not been mistaken, returned to the mouth of the river, which he resolved, if possible, to enter with his ship. On the 7th of May, 1792, he found and entered a harbor near the 47th degree, where he remained four days, giving it the name of *Bulfinch* harbor, in compliment to one of the Boston owners of the ship. It is sometimes called *Gray's* harbor; though British geographers, with their usual regard for justice towards American discoverers, always name it *Whideby's* harbor, from a British officer who afterwards visited it. It is so named on Arrowsmith's map as well as Black's. On the 12th of May Capt. Gray left it: he soon reached the mouth of the river, dashed through the breakers which extended entirely across the bay, and soon found himself on a broad and rapid river, the water of which was so fresh that, ten miles from the Pacific, he filled his casks with it. On the 14th he ascended the river twenty miles, where he anchored, repaired and traded with the natives. On the 20th he left the harbor and again passed into the ocean. All these incidents are minutely noted in the Columbia's log book;—and under date of May 19, we find the entry, "Capt. "Gray gave this river the name of *Columbia Riv*"*er*, and the north side of the entrance Cape Han"cock: the south Adam's Point."

Such are the circumstances of the *discovery of the Columbia River*, the first ground on which the United States claim its ownership. The reply of the British Government is, that the discovery was actually made by a British Lieutenant, *Meares*, four years before.

With regard to this, it seems from authentic history, that the *opening* was first seen August 14th, 1775, by Capt. Bruno Heceta, commander of the Spanish ship Santiago, which had been despatched to explore the whole Pacific coast. He discovered, but did not enter it; though it was laid down in Spanish maps as the *Entrada de Heceta*. Capt. John Meares, commander of the Felice, from Macao, in 1788, sailed for the express purpose of *discovering the river* thus laid down on Spanish charts. In the account of his voyage which was published at London, in 1790, he says he discovered a headland in latitude 46° 47′, which he called C

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 6, 1844.

Oregon.—We give another exceedingly interesting article on the subject of the Oregon question. This subject is now the most important one before the country, with the exception of Texas Annexation, and the people should be well informed of its merits.

Township Meetings.—Our readers will find a call, in another column, for a meeting in Wilkins township, of Antimasons and Whigs, for the purpose of nominating township officers. We are glad to see this, and we hope that it will be imitated in all the townships. We will cheerfully publish notices for such meetings. We would also respectfully advise our friends in the townships to nominate none but Antimasons and Whigs for office, and faithfully to adhere to the nominations made. By this means Locofocos will be kept out of offices which they will use to advance the interests of their own party. In the cities we have taken this course, and it has promoted harmony among ourselves and strengthened the party.

Bishop Onderdonk's Case.

We can scarcely open a paper without seeing more or less concerning the case of Bishop Onderdonk, of the New York Diocese, who was lately suspended from the duties of his office, for immoralities, by the bench of Bishops. Some papers take it upon them to absolve him from all blame, and declare that there is nothing in the evidence to justify the verdict of guilty, while others consider the conduct of the Bishop as highly offensive and gross, and give it as their opinion that he ought to have been excommunicated from the church altogether. We can but think that this conduct of the secular press is all wrong, unjust to the Bishop and the Church, and injurious to the cause of religion. It is wrong for an editor to render his verdict in the case, without first publishing the evidence, that his readers may have as fair an opportunity as himself to form their opinion. The opposite course does great injustice either to the offender or the Bench of Bishops, as his opinion may be for or against the sentence; and the publication of the testimony we look upon as highly indelicate and improper; as fostering a prurient appetite for vulgar details, and as giving the haters of Christianity an opportunity to gloat over the frailties, follies and difficulties of its professors.

Bishop Onderdonk has had a legal, and doubtless a fair trial, according to the usages of the Church of his choice, and a decision has been rendered, and the cause of public morals and religion, we think, will be best subserved by a quiet acquiescence in the decision of his peers, and there let the matter rest.

Spirit Rations in the Navy.—We noticed an article in the Cleveland Herald a few days since, calling the attention of the press, and of the Representative from the Cleveland Congressional District, in particular to this matter. With the Herald, we believe the time has come, when the practice of making drunkards by *authority* of Government should cease. For it is a well known fact, that there is very much intemperance in the Army and Navy of the United States. How can it be otherwise, when the "fire water," is measured out daily to our seamen and soldiers! Can a man carry fire in his bosom and not be burned!—Can he dwell in the midst of evil, and not become tainted with its foul breath! Can he day after day, and year after year, partake of these waters of death and not form habits of intemperance!—And will our Government any longer place *temptation* before those who are the creatures of *habit*, and thus lead them on gradually to destruction.

It seems to us, that the time has come, when the corrective should be applied by those who are legally constituted the guardians of the public good. And we are glad to learn, by an extract of a letter in the Herald, from one of our seamen, that they are moving in this matter, and are asking Congress to cut off the supply of "spirit rations." This movement comes from the right quarter; from those who know the extent of the evil; and they are determined to seek from the right source the remedy. It is well known, that in several of the ships of the Navy, Temperance Societies have been formed, and almost the entire crews have signed the Total Abstinence pledge—and in a few instances, some of the officers of the Navy and Army have exhibited a commendable zeal in doing good in this great cause of moral reformation.

Too long have the ships of our Navy been made places of intemperance, and their cabins have too often been scenes of dissipation, at which humanity recoils. Let these things cease—and then, when the term of service expires, our seamen and soldiers will stand some chance of leaving *the service* sober, temperate men. In the place of "spirit rations," let their pay be increased in a just proportion.

☞ Great rejoicings are taking place in Philadelphia on account of the payment of the interest. On Monday a salute of artillery was fired from Bush Hill, corresponding in the number of guns with the number of members in both Houses who voted for the Bill.

Gov. Shunk's Special Message fell dead-born. Not the slightest attention was paid to it by either House, and he himself seems to be ashamed of it. No official act of any high functionary was ever productive of so little effect, and treated with such perfect indifference.

ANTI-ANNEXATION MEETING.

Pursuant to call, issued by the Mayor, at the request of a number of citizens, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, convened at the Court House, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1845. The meeting was organized by calling WM. J. HOWARD, Esq., Mayor of the city, to the Chair, and appointing F. Lorenz, Wm. Bell, John Sheriff, and G. E. Warner, Esqs., Vice Presidents, and *Morgan Robertson* and *D. N. White*, Secretaries.

The following resolutions were then offered by Thos. Williams, Esq., prefaced by some appropriate and eloquent remarks, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we are advised from the reports of the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the United States, that a Bill has already passed that body, and is now pending in the Senate, for the annexation of the Republic of Texas to this confederacy as one of the members thereof;

And whereas, the consummation of a measure so unprecedented and alarming, by the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature, would, independently of the extraordinary grounds upon which it is urged, be, in our judgment, so utterly subversive of the principles of our Federal compact, and so deeply fraught with disaster to our Union itself, as to make it the duty of every lover of our Institutions, and every friend of republican liberty amongst us to lift up his voice in earnest and solemn protestation against it.

Therefore resolved, That though not professing to interpret the Constitution of the United States in the narrow spirit which would rob it even of its self-sustaining power, we look in vain in that instrument for the authority, either express or implied, to incorporate by Legislation or otherwise into this Union a foreign and independent nation, and we are therefore constrained to denounce the attempt as an usurpation on the part of the Representatives of the people, and to demand of those by whom it has been made, an exhibition of their warrant for the high assumption which it implies.

That we cannot recognize in the extension of the *slave power* in this country for the purpose of securing its ascendency in the councils of the nation, and breaking down the securities of *free labor*, a sufficient apology for the violation of the faith of treaties and the infraction of that charter upon which our Union rests, and that while we are willing, in the spirit which animated our Fathers, to stand by the Union as it is, and to acquiesce in the inequalities of representation which it has prescribed, we will not consent to be dragged into a disgraceful war for the sake of an extension of those inequalities for which we have never stipulated.

That the indemnity provided by the Constitution for the sacrifice which we have already made, in the apportionment of direct Taxation in the ratio of Federal numbers and representation, has, under the existing revenue system of this Government, entirely failed, and by that failure divested the grant of all shadow of consideration, and though we would not repudiate the contract because it has turned out to be a hard bargain upon us, we utterly deny the competency of any power short of that which framed, and can re-model or unmake the Constitution, to extend the privileges which we have conceded to our Southern brethren, to the inhabitants of another land, so as to put the alien proprietor of an hundred slaves upon a footing of equality in point of political power with sixty-one of the freemen of the North, each individual of whom may be his superior in both intelligence and property.

That we would regard the introduction of a new and foreign member into our political partnership without our assent, and upon the terms provided in the Bill which has already passed the House of Representatives, as a high-handed and unwarrantable assumption on the part of the Congress of the United States, of the power of bargaining away our birth-right without even the consideration of a mess of pottage in return, as a clear violation of the Federal compact, and as a virtual dissolution of the Union existing between these States, under the Constitution of 1789, whose main provisions for our advantage and security will then have been superseded and annulled.

That we implore the Senate of the United States, which has on more than one occasion heretofore proved the sheet anchor of this government in the storms by which it has been assailed, to stand up fearlessly and manfully in vindication of its own rights under the treaty-making power, and to throw its shield once more over the Constitution and the Union under whose auspices we have prospered, as no people ever prospered before us, and in whose overthrow the last hopes of equal, rational, republican liberty will be crushed and extinguished forever.

That the free laboring men of Pennsylvania look especially to their own Representatives in that august body to come up to the rescue in this great and unexampled crisis, and to vindicate their title to the confidence of the people of this great State, and testify their devotion to the Democracy which they profess, by arresting and preventing the foul injustice which is meditated against their constituents in the treasonable surrender of that equality of privileges in which Democracy rejoices, and without which Democracy is but a name and an imposture.

That if in despite of our entreaties, and in utter disregard of our remonstrances and expostulations, it shall be the pleasure of the other co-ordinate branches of the National Legislature to concur in the infamous act of which we complain, we will still continue to resist by all lawful and constitutional means the illicit and unhallowed connection which is thus forced upon us—that we will ever repudiate the base and degrading bargain which would elevate the slave-driver of a foreign nation in point of privilege, far above the heads of our own free-born citizens—that we will refuse to take to our arms the pirate and the outlaw, who, by an act of perfidy and wholesale public robbery more worthy of our ambitious neighbor than of ourselves, are attempted to be thrust into our unwilling embrace—and that we will never cease to protest against a proceeding which in its origin is indefensible on the score of private morality as well as public law, and in its consequences may be fatal to the peace and stability, as it will be to the reputation of this once glorious, but now dishonored land.

It was then, on motion,

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and our Senators and Representative in the State Legislature, and published in all the papers of the country opposed to Annexation.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature be earnestly requested to bring the subject of Annexation before that body, and endeavor to secure prompt action against the measure.

WM. J. HOWARD, *Chairman.*

F. Lorenz, Wm. Bell, Jno. Sheriff, G. E. Warner, } *Vice Presidents.*

Morgan Robertson, *D. N. White*, } Secretaries.

☞ The following interesting and forcibly written memorial from a Committee of the Board of Trade of this city, has just been presented to the Legislature. If that body refuses the prayer of the petitioners, and the wishes of the citizens of the whole western part of the state, we cannot but think they will do a great act of injustice, and one which may prove lastingly detrimental to the interests of the state.

A MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The memorial of the Board of Trade of the city of Pittsburgh, respectfully sheweth:—That in 1828, an act was passed authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to construct a railroad through this State, "in a direction from Baltimore to the Ohio river." In this act, the following (among other restrictions,) was introduced, in case the said railroad shall not terminate at the Ohio river, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, it shall be the duty of the company to construct, simultaneously, a lateral railroad, upon the same principles and plans of the main railroad, so as to connect the city of Pittsburgh with the main railroad." This provision, together with various others, and especially one by which the full right is secured to this Commonwealth, or any of her citizens, or any companies, who may hereafter be so authorized by the Legislature, to connect with the said railroad, *at any point within this Commonwealth*, seem quite sufficient to secure our State and its citizens against any injustice from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and yet manifest that liberal spirit, which the states of this Union should display towards each other.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company assented to the terms of this act, commenced the work, and prosecuted with all the means within its control, its extension towards Pittsburgh. On the 20th June, 1839, a supplement to this act, extending the time for the completion of the railroad until the 27th of February, 1847, but adding various new restrictions, was passed.

It is not necessary that your memorialist should enter into a labored discussion of the merits of these new restrictions—it is sufficient to say, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have regarded them as altogether inadmissible, and as tantamount to prohibition to enter this State.—Since the date of the passage of that act, the company has ceased to cast its longing eyes upon the rich vallies of the Youghiogany and Monongahela, the provisions of that law have created a barrier along our southern line more difficult to overcome than either mountains or rivers, and the company has been driven by irresistible necessity to seek other routes to the Ohio. Since 1840, the Engineers of the company have been exploring every part of the country lying between Cumberland, the Little Kenhawa, and the Pennsylvania line. These explorations have been entirely successful, and have settled, beyond all doubt, that various routes from Cumberland to the Ohio, without entering the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, are practicable.

It is under such circumstances that your memorialists now approach your honorable bodies.—The discovery of these various practicable routes to the Ohio river, without entering this State, has pronounced an entirely different state of things from that which existed when the act of 1839 was passed. Then it was believed that the railroad could not reach the Ohio river, the great channel of trade, without passing through the Keystone, and the Legislature of that year may have displayed worldly wisdom in the conditions then imposed.

So long as your memorialists believed that the company had no other route to the Ohio river, they never troubled your honorable bodies with any applications on the subject. The members of the Board of Trade are all Pennsylvanians, having no partialities for a corporation existing beyond our own State bounds, and felt no regret that the Legislature of that year availed itself of the *supposed* necessities of the railroad company to drive even a hard bargain.

That company, however, considered the terms too severe—it considered that an acceptance of the conditions of the law of 1839 would be an act of moral suicide, and, of course, rejected them. There remained then to that company but one alternative, to procure from the Legislature of Virginia "further time for the extension of their road through that State within the limits of the original charter, allowing the company to strike the Ohio river at a point not lower" than Parkersburg.

The very able and distinguished president of that company has been at Richmond for many weeks, pressing upon the attention of that Legislature his earnest memorial, with all that tact and talent which characterize him. To suppose that he will fail in his application would be irrational. He asks of that Legislature no money—no subscription of stock—no guarantee, but merely the privilege of constructing a railroad, extending from one hundred and eighty-five to two hundred and twenty-three miles through that state to the Ohio. To reject such an application would be mere fatuity. The James River and Kenhawa company may have influence to restrict the western terminus to a point further north than Parkersburg, but that is the utmost which we can anticipate.

The simple question, as your memorialists believe for your consideration, is this. Is it most desirable for the interest of this Commonwealth, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad should enter Pennsylvania, pass through several of our counties, enriching them by the expenditure of large sums of money, and terminate at Pittsburgh! Or shall it pass near two hundred miles through Virginia, distributing its millions with a lavish hand in that State? Your memorialists firmly believe that it is the interest of this Commonwealth that the road should terminate in Pennsylvania.

It is sometimes urged that this road, if taken to Pittsburgh, will divert some travel, and in the winter some trade from our public works. This your memorialists cannot, in that spirit of frankness which is due to themselves, as well as to your honorable bodies, deny. But in reply they will remark, that the completion of such a convenient route for travel to Pittsburgh will naturally attract to that place, and concentrate there such an increase of business as will more than compensate the public works for the loss of travel and winter trade. They do further urge that a railroad, striking the Ohio river at Parkersburg, one hundred and ninety-two miles below Pittsburgh, and below much of the difficult navigation, must inevitably draw from the public works all the travel from points below Parkersburg, and from some distance above it. This, however, is not all, nor even the greatest injury, which a termination of the railroad at Parkersburg will inflict upon our State works. A large portion of the trade from the region of country along the Ohio, and its tributaries below Parkersburg, will be drawn to that railroad during the summer when the river is low, during the winter when the upper Ohio is closed by ice, and in the fall when the river may be expected to be frozen, though not actually closed. Indeed, it would seem that Parkersburg is the very point at which the most serious diversion of trade from the public works of our State can be made.

From Parkersburgh to the mouth of the Muskingum river is but twelve miles, and from that place there is an excellent connection, by slackwater and canal, with the Ohio canal, so that a considerable portion of the trade from that region may be expected to take the Parkersburg route, if Pennsylvania legislation drives the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to that point.

From Parkersburg to Cumberland, by the route examined by the Engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is	223 miles.
From Cumberland to Baltimore,	189
	412

Being equal to 27½ hours travel, at 15 miles per hour.

From Parkersburgh to Pittsburgh, by the river, is 192 miles, being equal to 27½ hours travel, at 7 miles per hour up stream. So that a traveller at Parkersburg could reach Baltimore by the railroad as soon as he could come to Pittsburgh by steamboat. The railroad from Parkersburgh would also present strong temptations to the owners of produce, inasmuch as Parkersburg is about as near to Baltimore as Pittsburgh is to Philadelphia, by the canal route.

We do not profess to believe that this proximity of Parkersburg to Baltimore, would of itself divert much transportation of heavy articles to that route, but we do confidently believe that this proximity when aided by the fears of low water between Parkersburg and Pittsburgh, in the summer, and by the expectation of ice in the spring, fall and winter, may create a powerful diversion.

Your memorialists are fully aware that for heavy transportation a railroad can never compete with a canal, except when aided by very peculiar advantages. The avoidance of the navigation of the Ohio river, when low or when impeded by ice, would be important advantages on the route of a railroad at Parkersburg. It is difficult to say how far those advantages would operate, and we trust that the question will never be solved by actual experiment. We trust that the Legislature of Pennsylvania will not, by an unwise persistance in restrictions, which are already known to be totally ineffective, except against ourselves, drive the railroad to another State, enrich the region through which it passes by the expenditure of millions of money, build up a rival to her own Western emporium, and preserve on our statute book, a perpetual monument of blind suicidical policy. It would be mortifying enough at some future day to see the railroad cars thundering along from the Ohio river, through a sister State alongside of us, to the sea-board; but bitter point would be given to this feeling, should our own Legislature, by a futile attempt to coerce the railroad company, drive the work from our territory. We confidently trust that the additional light thrown upon this subject since 1839, will induce your honorable bodies to give the whole matter calm and dispassionate consideration, and in the true spirit of patriotism and sound policy to repeal the Act of 1839, and revive the wise and liberal Act of 1828. We do not pretend to say that even such repeal of the law of 1839, and revival of 1828 will induce the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to terminate their road at Pittsburgh, but it will open the way for fair competition between Pennsylvania and Virginia, in which the natural advantages of position must prevail.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
J. CAROTHERS.
SAMUEL JONES,
Com. of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade.

From the N. Y. Courier.

The Disputed Oregon Territory.

An Interesting Sketch.

We seem to be in imminent hazard of an immediate rupture with Great Britain. Congress manifests a disposition to take summary possession of the disputed territory known as Oregon, and to maintain it by force of arms. Great Britain, all concede, will not relinquish her pretended title to it without a struggle. As the matter is one of intense interest, and on which definite and authentic information is greatly to be desired, we shall present as briefly as possible a statement of the whole question, including the foundation of the claims on either side, drawn almost entirely from the forthcoming book of Mr. Greenhow, which is undoubtedly much the best treatise hitherto published on the subject.

1. *The Dispute and the Disputed Territory.*—By the Florida treaty of 1819 between the U. States and Spain, a line drawn along the 42d parallel of latitude, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, was fixed as the northern limit of the Spanish territory and the southern limit of the territory of the United States in Western America; and when Mexico took the place of Spain, the same boundary line was preserved by a new treaty.

By the convention of 1824, between the United States and Russia, the Russians agreed to make no settlements south of the latitude of 54 degrees 40 minutes, and the United States agreed to make no settlement north of that line.

By the convention of 1825, between Russia and Great Britain, it was agreed that the British should occupy no place north of 54° 40′ and that the Russians should make no settlement south of that line; and further, that a linefrom that parallel northward, within 20 miles of the sea, to its intersection with the 141st meridian of west longitude, and thence along that meridian to the Arctic Sea, should be the limit between the Russian and British possessions. A glance at any good map will show that this line passes through Mt. St. Elias.

Here, then, are two lines of boundary,—one north from the line of 54° 40′ latitude to the Artic Sea, between Great Britain and Russia; the other following the 42nd parallel, marking the limit between the United States and Mexico. *The intermediate region is the disputed territory of* Oregon. The Americans claim north of the 42nd line, the British south of the line of 54° 40′, each to an undefined extent, but each so far as to embrace the country drained by the Columbia river. These claims were compromised by an arrangement made in 1818, continued indefinitely in 1827, and still in force, by which any territory in that section claimed by either, shall be free and open to the citizens or subjects of both,—the government of each being at liberty to abrogate the arrangement, after giving due notice of twelve months to that of the other. This, then, is the dispute,—the *ownership* of this territory.

Oregon, the disputed territory, thus extends from the 42nd parallel to the line of 54° 40′. Its natural boundaries are, on the East, the Rocky Mountains; on the South, the Snowy Mountains; on the West, the Pacific, from Cape Mendocino to Cape Flattery, and on the North, the Strait of Fuca, about 120 miles eastward, thence a line running northeast along the hilands separating the waters of the Columbia from those of Frazer's river, to the Rocky Mountains. This is the territory drained by the Columbia, and the extent of its surface is about 350,000 square miles. This country is divided by its natural configuration, into three great regions, which differ from each other materially in soil, climate and productive powers.

1. The low region, or *low country*, lies between the Pacific Coast and a chain of mountains running near the sea. This chain has received a variety of names, the Californian, the Klamet, the Cascade and the President range, and its seven highest peaks have been named after the seven Presidents, from Washington to Jackson in succession. These mountains are of considerable elevation, and those who have travelled over them, speak in rapturous terms of the wide and magnificent view which they present. The distance from the coast to the foot of these mountains is in some places 100 miles, in others less. The intervening country is crossed by low ridges, between which are vallies drained by rivers flowing into the Pacific and the Columbia. Of the two which empty into the Columbia, the Cowilitz has been but partially traced; the Southern, the Multnomah or Wallamet, has been traced 200 miles, through a valley said to be the most delightful and fertile part of Northwest America. The climate of this region is more favorable to agriculture, than that of the other parts of Oregon. The summer is warm and dry. Snow is rarely seen in the valleys, and the ground is very seldom frozen, so that ploughing may be carried on during the whole winter. Wheat, barley, rye, peas, apples, potatoes, &c., are raised; horses and cattle succed tolerably well, but agriculture must always suffer from the dryness of the summer. The growth of timber on the uplands is enormous—far surpassing in thickness and size any forests known in the United States. There are extensive prairies extremely fertile and above inundation. Travellers describe fir and pine trees growing here of gigantic size. Ross Cox mentions a fir near Astoria, 46 feet in circumference, 153 feet high before reaching a branch, and 300 feet in its whole height. Another stands on the banks of the Umqua, 57 feet in circumference, and 216 feet high, below its branches. Sound pines from 200 to 280 feet high and from 20 to 40 feet in circumferance, are by no means uncommon.

2. The *middle region* of Oregon lies between the President Range and the Blue Mountains, a chain extending through the whole territory north and south, considerably broken, and made up of steep and rocky mountains, generally volcanic, and some of them covered with eternal snow. It is more elevated and less fertile than the low country. The soil is a sandy clay, covered with grass, small shrubs and prickly pear. Timber is scarce, the trees are small and of useless wood. The climate is agreable and salubrious. There is little snow, especially in the southern vallies. Few attempts have been made at cultivation, and these are represented by travellers as not very successful. The agriculture, it is said, must always be limited to the wants of a pastoral people. The region, though poorly adapted to tilling, is one of the best for grazing in the world. It is in this section that all the horses for the supply of Indians and Traders in the interior are raised, and often a single Indian owns hundreds of them.—Mr. Wyeth, a judicious traveller through this section, deems it, for producing hides, tallow and beef, superior to any part of North America.—Sheep might be raised to any extent, and it is one of the healthiest countries in the world.

3. The third division is the *high country*, lying between the Blue Mountains on the west and the Rocky Mountains on the east. The southern part is a desert, of steep rocky mountains, deep narrow valleys and wide sandy plains. The distinguishing features of this region are its extreme dryness, and the great difference in the temperature between the day and the night. It seldom rains: there is very little snow in the valley in winter, and no moisture is deposited in dews. A difference of forty degrees in the thermometer, between sunrise and noon is not uncommon. The surface is besides so strongly impregnated with salts as to render cultivation almost impossible. In this region are the chief branches of the Columbia, the northernmost rising near the 54th, and the southernmost near the 42d parallels of latitude. There are many lakes in this section, some of which communicate with the Columbia, and others, having no outlet, are salt. The largest of the salt lakes is Lake Youta, of which the situation and extent are imperfectly known. The northern part of this region is less barren than that just described. The valleys are wider, the rains more frequent, and the soil is freed from salt by the numerous streams which traverse it. The country east of the Rocky Mountains is for more than two hundred miles dry and barren, affording no manner of support for population, except in the immediate vicinity of streams, and offering a formidable obstacle to the settlement of the western territory.

These three regions comprise the Oregon territory now in dispute between the United States and Great Britain. It derives its chief value from the Columbia River. The northernmost branch of this great stream is Canoe river, which rises near the 54th degree of latitude. Near the 52d, in its progress South, it is joined by two others at a place called by the traders Boat Encampment. Of these two, one flows from the South along the base of the Rocky Mountains; the other rises in a great gorge of that chain, near the line of 53 degrees, and in the immediate vicinity of the highest land on the Western Continent. Travellers describe the scene as one of terrific desolation.—From this point the united streams run South 200 miles, where the Columbia receives McGillivray's river, and soon after Clarke's, both flowing from the Rocky Mountains. Clarke's river, which is nearly as large as the Columbia, rises near the head waters of the Missouri; the intervening ridge is not very high; and it may form one of the great channels of future communication.—The Clarke rushes into the Columbia over a ledge of rocks, and then both pass the Blue Mountains at Kettle Falls, just below which, in latitude 48° 37′, is Fort Collville, one of the principel establishments of the Hudson's Bay Company. The country in the vicinity is very fertile and agreeable. Thence the Columbia flows due west, receiving the Sparkan from the southeast, about 100 miles, to the junction with the Okanagan, a large stream from the North, where the Hudson's Bay, Company have another Fort. Thence the Columbia runs South to the latitude of 46° 8′ and then joins the Lewis or Snake river. This river rises in the angle formed by the Rocky and Snowy Mountains, between the 42d and 44th parallels, near the sources of the Colorado, the Platte, the Yellow Stone and the Missouri—flows westward thro' the Snowy Mountains to Salmon Falls; thence northwest to its junction with the Columbia. The Columbia, below the junction, receives the Walla-walla, the Umatala, John Day's river, and the Falls River from the South, and then passes through the range of mountains nearest the Pacific, under the 46th parallel of latitude. Below the Walla-walla the Columbia forms many rapids, some of which are impassable at low water, but passable at high water, both up and down.

Five miles below the Falls are the *Dalles* or narrows, where the river rushes through a space not more than 150 feet wide, walled in by basaltic columns on both sides; and 36 miles lower are the Cascades, which are impassable at all times. This point is 125 miles from the ocean; the tide comes up to it, and the navigation is good for vessels drawing not more than fourteen feet of water. At a distance of 100 miles from the Pacific on the north side of the Columbia stands Fort Vancouver, the principal establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company west of the Rocky Mountains. It consists of a number of wooden buildings within a stockade, a saw mill and grist mill, and the number of inhabitants is about 800; several hundred acres of land are under cultivation. The Wallamet enters the Columbia from the South about 20 miles below Vancouver; it is navigable for small vessels 20 miles from its mouth.

At the head of its navigation is a delightful valley, where two settlements have been made, one by retiring servants of the Hudson Bay Company, and another by American citizens chiefly from this city. Astoria is on the Columbia, eight miles from its mouth. The Columbia enters the Pacific between two points of land, one on the north called Cape Disappointment, or Cape Hancock, and the other Point Adams. From each a sand-bar runs into the water, above which the waves of the Pacific on the one side and the torrents of the Columbia on the other, meet with terrific violence, forming a line of breakers, which renders the entrance and departure of vessels always hazardous, and often impossible. The depth of water between the bars is 30 feet at the lowest. The river abounds in fish, especially salmon, which form the principal support of 20,000 savages who inhabit the first and middle regions of Oregon.

Township Meeting.

A meeting of the Antimasons and Whigs of Wilkins Township, will be held at Francis Wilson's on Saturday the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating township officers. A general attendance is particularly requested. feb 6

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1845

☞ To make room for some very interesting matter we leave out the "Price Current," there is no change since last week but what is noted in the "Review."

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, Feb 5th, 1845.

State of Trade—Business is still, as a general thing quite inactive. The fluctuating character of the weather contributes much toward this. Until this week we have not had a full of snow worth mentioning, and have had to contend with bad roads. The navigation of the rivers has likewise been uncertain, and this has contributed to inaction; so that between unsenible roads and want of energy among the steamboats the movement is very sluggish. We observe various preparations for the Spring trade, and notice quite a number of new houses and firms in Misc and Mechanics commencing business. We believe the number is larger than for several years past. Storesare in demand, and some that have been idle for a long time have been taken up. General attention is directed to the Board of Canal Commissioners, and the publication of the new scale of Tolls is looked for with interest. There is not a doubt upon the mind of any business man in this city but that a decided reduction would greatly enhance the trade of Pittsburgh. We feel assured that our trade with the Lakes this year will show a very large increase over any previous one, for the reason that freights to the Lake will be cut down from the opening to the lowest rates by the competition between Cleveland and Erie for our business. Our Manufacturing interests are now in a high state of prosperity, with the prospect of a steady growth. There is now a good bed of snow upon the ground.

The Weather and Rivers—This day is certainly the worst we have had this winter, cold and stormy, with a regular Norther down upon us. Navigation on the Ohio is at the moment virtually closed.

Ale—Firm at our quotations and in brisk demand.

Ashes—The market has been inactive this week. A few sales amounting to 8 or 9 tons of Scorchings and Pots were made at 3¼c for prime. In Pearls nothing doing. Our quotations embrace the market.

Butter—Roll is in better demand with very light receipts. Sales of small lots of 2, 3 an 4 bbls prime from wagon at 10c and in one instance at 10¼—we quote 9¼ to 10¼ as the market. Keg is in good demand and limited sales at 7@7½c ₱ lb.

Beeswax—Some inquiry to fill orders limited at 25c, but we hear of no sales of any importance.

Beef is an article of which we have never taken any notice, for the good reason that heretofore this has been no market for it. We observe, however, that Beef Packing is a business which is growing to be of some importance. That now being put up, is intended for shipment. There is, certainly, no point in the West with greater advantages than this for procuring an abundance of prime Cattle at low prices. We hope those engaged in the bus ness may find it sufficiently profitable to extend their operations.

Brooms—A moderate demand exists for Brooms. Our quo at ons embrace extremes, though we may remark that we are not aware of any sales of Merchantable from wagon over $1.37½ ₱ doz.

Beans are very dull. We reduce our quotations to 75@100c ₱ bu as to quality.

Bacon—The business doing in Bacon is of a very limited character. The sales being entirely of small parcels to the retail trade. Sides and assorted city cured have improved a shade. The current rates are as follows: Hams 5@5½; Sides and assorted 5, and Shoulders 4@4½c. Sales are neglected, and though held higher a large lot could be bought at 4½c. The stock of country cured is trifling and held at for Hams 6@6½; Sides and assorted 4½@5, and Shoulders 4@4½c as in quality. Receipts very light.

Cotton—The market is very dull and for bale in quity. A sale early in the week of 20 bales Fair Tennessee at 5½c equal to cash. Arrived 277 bales.

Cheese—Sales of small lots are making from store at 4@4½c in boxes for air and good quality W. R. There is no particular demand beyond the wants of the trade. The receipts for some weeks have been light, and the bulk of stock is composed of cask cheese which is included in our limits.

Flour—Since last week an advance has been obtained on Flour of about 12½c ₱ bbl. The receipts are something better, but still light. Sales of a few hundred bbls on the wharf and from wagon at $3.70, 3.72 and 3.75 for fair and good superfine brands. We quote $3.68@3.75 to embrace the market. From store sales are making of lots at $3.75 to 3.87½ ₱ bbl.

Freights—Baltimore freights have wide extremes, wagons having been loaded this week at 50 to $1 ₱ 100 lbs, for Bacon, Pork, Lard, Tallow, Butter, &c. To Philadelphia the same description of Produce has been shipped at $1—we quote $1@1.12½ as asking rates. To Baltimore via the Monongahela Improvement 80 to 90 have been the limits for the same articles and Tobacco. River freights are now nominal.

Feathers—The sales are confined to small parcels from store at 25c for Prime. Beyond this nothing doing.

Flax—Swingled Flax commands 5½c ₱ lb.

Fish—The stock of all descriptions of salted Fish is small and sales are pretty generally confined to a retail business. Cod are something lower by the drum. The stock of White (Lake) Fish is trifling and held at $9 per bbl and $4.75 for half bbls.

Groceries—*Sugar*—The receipts were 113 hhds and 14 bbls. The market maintains a quiet character and sales are small and slow in effecting. We quote New at 4¾@5¼ to cover all qualities.

Molasses—Received 1093 bbls and to-day 70. We note a sale of a small lot on the wharf at 21c, 50 bls from store at 22c, and other moderate parcels at 21½@22c which we now quote.

Coffee is very quiet. Limited sales at quotations—30 bags good Rio at a shade under 7c.

Glass—The receipts of country brands have been somewhat interrupted by the temporary closing of the Monongahela, but the stock is large, and as is usual at this season, dull. The assortments of every description of Glassware are filling, and will for the Spring trade be equal to any ever ordered in this city, whether for quality, variety or terms.

Fruit—*Dried*—We note a sale of 200 bu prime Peaches, halves at $1.28, specie; and 300 bu in lots at $1.25, 1.28, 1.31½, and 1.37½ as in quantity and quality, all from store. A sale from wagon of 50 bu at $1.20. Sales of 150 bu *old* Peaches from store at $1 ₱ bu. Apples are tolerably brisk, with a light stock and wanted in large lots. Sales of 75 bu, 60 bu and 100 bu in lots at 75c, when in bbls pegs extra. From wagon sales of 125 bu at 62½@65c. Sales of 35@40 boxes fresh M R raisins at 3.25@3.37½; by the box $3.50.

Green—The market is well supplied with Lemons in prime order, at $4 by the lot, and $4.25@4.50 by the box. The Oranges received are in bad order. Sales of Smyrna Figs at 16c. In Apples but little doing—sales in good order at $1.25 to 1.50 ₱ bbl on the Wharf as in quality.

Grain—Barley is firm at 75c for prime. Our quotations embrace inferior qualities. Rye—Some buyers are paying 43c for prime, 56 lbs to the bu. We quote 40@43c. In Oats nothing doing—we quote 16@17c. Wheat now 70c.

Hay—The current rate of loose Timothy through the week has been $7@7.50 ₱ ton delivered.

Iron & Nails—All the mills so far as we know, are running full time and producing to the full extent of their capacity. The stocks are fine, and offer every inducement to the Western Merchant to purchase in this city from first hands, thus avoiding the increased prices caused by expenses incurred in other cities. We quote the same rate as for several months—Common Bar 3c; Nails assorted 4@4½c.

Lead—The Market is quiet and limited sales.

Lard—There have been several operations in Lard. We note a sale of 120 bbls No 2 Cincinnati rendered at 5@5½ ₱ lb, short time; 90 kegs No 1 country rendered at 5½; 125 kgs No 1 city rendered at 5¼@5½c in lots, and 20@25 bbls country rendered at 5½ ₱ lb.

Oils—Linseed is exceedingly dull and is freely offered at 70@72c by the bbl 72@75c ₱ gall. Castor Oil is held at 75c by the bbl but no sales.

Hoop Poles—Sale of 4000 on the wharf at $7.50 ₱ M.

Pork—Numerous letters have been received in the city inquiring the price of Bulk Pork. The only sale this season previous to this week was one of 10.000 lbs, previously reported as country cut rough cut and taken at 3½ specie. There are a number of buyers, but as much as that is offered is to arrive, some decline to operate till received. A sale was made to-day of 15.000 lbs country cut of ordinary quality at $3.66 ₱ 100 lbs, and a parcel of 10@12.000 lbs to arrive has been taken up at $3.68. $3.65 was bid for another ordinary lot of 20.000 lbs to arrive. No prime handsome lots have yet been offered, and we are still unable to say definately what such an article would command. We are warranted in putting our quotations at $3.68@3.75, though the latter has yet to be realized. Various estimates and statements have been made of the number of Hogs packed in the West. Pittsburgh is left out though at least 2000 hogs were put up here. Received this week of Bulk Pork 422,890 lbs.

Pig Metal—We have not sufficient data yet from which to form a opinion as to the probable make of metal in the Allegheny region. The receipts at this port from the Allegheny, the Monongahela and below, since Dec 1st, 1844, amount to 3075 tons, of which 702 arrived this week. We shall go back to that date and make out the amounts received from these three sources, and hereafter keep them separate. Our readers may depend on the correctness. We shall say nothing further at present as to the product, but give a list, which we believe is correct, of the Furnaces built and building this winter up the Allegheny:

New Furnaces in operation	*New Furnaces building*
1 Bonner & Arnold.	1 S & J. Wilson.
2 Fovard & Watt.	2 Black & Maxwell.
3 Arnold Plumer	3 Curl, Duff & Primar
4 Hussum & Kerr	4 Williams & Co.
5 J. B. Feizer.	5 A. & J. Black.
6 Shunk & Co.	Two or three others are se-
7 Williamson & Co.	lecting sites and will com-
8 A. B. Raymond.	mence building shortly.
9 Williams, Guise & Co.	

The probable aggregate make of these nine in operation we have no means of knowing. They are all doing well.

We hear of no important sales and believe most of the arrivals were to fill old contracts. Sale of 68 tons No 1 Cold Blast Hanging Rock at $20, time, extent not given.

Rice—Sales of new to the city at 4c by the tierce. Stock now good.

Seeds—*Clover*—The market has fluctuated and finally declined to the lowest point of the season. At the close of our last report we noted sales at $3.75 but these were to complete orders. Subsequently sales were made of 104 bu $3.60, 60 bu at $3.65, 200 bu in lots at $3.62½@3.68; all from store. A few parcels have been taken from the hands of producers and wagons to the amount of 200 bu at $3.50@3.56. We now quote $3.62½@3.75 as the store price, the latter nominal, and $3.50 from wagon and first hands. The market closes very dull. *Timothy*—we note a sale from wagon at $1.12½—1.12½@1.25 are the nominal extremes. *Flaxseed*—light receipts this week. It is always in demand at 94c to $1 ₱ bu or 56 lbs.

Salt—None afloat this week and very dull ill store. No 1—sales at $1.15 ₱ nominal bbl delivered. Some holders refuse to deliver under $

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 3, 1845.

GOVERNOR SHUNK'S MESSAGE.

The message of Gov. SHUNK, opposing the payment of the interest on the state debt, on the score of a deficiency of funds, will be read with some surprise, after the glowing exhibitions of Gov. PORTER and the State Treasurer. We cannot divest our mind of the impression that there has been some trickery on hand. While the sale of the Main Line was pending, every means was taken by the Government at Harrisburgh to create an impression that the interest would be paid.—The consequence was that the stock remained so high, that purchasers could not be induced to enter the market to buy it up for the purpose of investing it in the new company. But no sooner is the time past, and the Works not sold, than we are told the interest cannot be paid.

The duty of the Legislature now is to order all the interest to be paid that is possible, and to pass a resolution authorizing the Main Line again to be offered. The people, by a large majority, have decided in favor of the sale, and their will should be carried out if possible.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 29, 1845.

DEAR SIR: This morning the House instructed the Judiciary Committee to report a bill making the retention of public moneys a felony, and providing for its punishment. How comes it that these stringent bills are only required under locofoco administrations? Formerly we had honest men in office, and defalcations were of rare occurrence—now we have scarce a month elapse without some sudden and successful "grab" at the public treasure, whilst minor "swindles" scarce arouse the attention of the community. Whilst we have such officers we certainly need severe laws to restrain their pilfering propensities. Not content with robbing the National Treasury, we have seen them steal from our own destitute Commonwealth—a most shameful instance of meanness; think of it—on our own public works, since their completion, no less than 81 officers have coolly pocketed $142,916 58 of our funds, and although they doubtless all gave sufficient security for the proper keeping of the money, none has been recovered from these defaulters, the bail being doubtless too good members of the dominant party, and therefore not pursued by the administration—twenty-two suits are, however, now pending. When to this sum we add the sum misapplied by Col. Wm. J. B. Andrews, late Clerk, the amount overdrawn by Messrs. McKinley & Lescure, or whatever the firm may be who control the Democratic Union.

The Judiciary committee reported against having trials by jury before justices.

Mr. Banning read a bill in his place, providing that the taxes on real estate, encumbered by mortgage or dower, shall be upon the balance only, the remainder to be paid by the owner of the dower, mortgage, &c.

A bill to remove the county seat of Columbia County, passed second reading. A proposition of Mr. Bigham, that the law be subjected to a vote of the people of the county, was lost, 48 to 50.

A bill to change the venue in a case of conspiracy consumed the time of the House, until the Governor's message was received, opposing the payment of the interest for February, which was read, and the House adjourned.

In Senate, the Auditor General's report, relative to the assessment and payment of taxes for a few years back, and the Report of the Directors of the Western Penitentiary were received.

The bill for redeeming the over issues of the Berks County Bank, passed by the almost unanimous vote of the Senate, so King Veto was defeated for once, and the notes will be redeemed.

The Beaver Resumption bill coming up, Mr. Gibbons' amendment to the first section was agreed to, and the section adopted; the amendment is in the following words:

Provided nevertheless, That, if the said Erie canal company shall, within sixty days after the passage of this act, by a resolution of the board of directors, which shall be filed in the office of the auditor general of this commonwealth, agree so to regulate the tolls on the said canal from Beaver to the harbor of Erie, on all produce or merchandize which shall pass through the whole length thereof, that they shall at no time be *lower* than the tolls on the main line of the Pennsylvania canal, for an equal distance, then the provisions of this act, so far as they relate to the resumption of the Beaver division, shall not take effect, but the whole line, from Beaver to the harbor of Erie shall remain in the possession of the said company, under the provision of the said act of March 7, 1843; *Provided*, That all produce or merchandize which may be transported either eastward or westward by the main line of the Pennsylvania canal, and all coal which may be transported on the said Erie canal, shall be subject to any lower rates of toll which may from time to time be fixed by the said company.

The reading of the Message occupied the rest of our time to-day. I send you a copy, but have no time for remark upon it.

Much debate arose on a motion to print the Message, many of the Whigs opposed the publication of a large number, refusing to favor the sentiments expressed by the Executive, and avowing a determination to sustain the credit of the state by a prompt payment, to the extent of our means, of the February interest. The House continued in session, debating the question, till half past two o'clock, when, after agreeing to print the same number as of Gov. Porter's Message, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 30, 1844.

DEAR SIR: In the House to-day, petitions for an alteration of the License law were presented, and quite a large number for various other laws, as is usual on petition day—some 300 to-day, I believe.

Mr. McCaslin presented a petition from the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, asking that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company should have leave to construct a Railroad from the termination of their present road to the Ohio river at Pittsburgh, which was read and referred to the committee on Internal Improvement. I send you a copy of the Memorial, which, although somewhat lengthy, is of much interest to a large portion of your readers. Should the committee report favorably, there can be but little doubt of its final passage, although there will be some opposition in the Senate. It is now plain that we have to choose between Pittsburgh and Parkersburgh as the western terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—either will doubtless injure in some degree the carriage on our State works, but it is plain to every observer that the route to Pittsburgh will be the best for our State as well as for our city. Messrs. Craig, Carothers and Jones are making proper exertions to obtain speedy and favorable action upon the subject.

The House has called upon the State Treasurer for information upon the amount of discount upon the currency in the Treasury, and also as to the location of the funds in the Treasury, where deposited, &c.

The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of judicial districts, reported in favor, with a resolution referring the subject to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report a bill for the purpose, should they concur with the report, which was adopted.

The bill for removing the county seat of Columbia county passed finally with a provision to have a vote of the citizens upon it.

The House then took up the bill to change the venue in the case of Winder *et al*, but soon adjourned for want of a quorum, the usual hour of adjournment having been suspended to-day.

In Senate, the discussion upon the Interest bill occupied the whole day. Mr. Champneys spoke in favor of the payment of the interest, provided there is sufficient money to pay the whole of it. Mr. Bigler spoke warmly in favor of paying out every cent, even if we could not pay it all—we could and should pay some; Mr. Sullivan took a similar position; Mr. Sterigere offered a long amendment which no one could understand, and supported it in an equally intelligible speech. The amendment was defeated, when the discussion was stopped by the adjournment of that body, on account of Mr. Bigler having been suddenly attacked by an apoplectic fit, whilst occupying his seat in the Senate. He was immediately removed to the adjoining Committee room and bled, when he recovered sufficiently to allow of removal to his lodgings, to which he was conveyed in a carriage; I learn that he is recovering.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 30, 1845:

In *Senate*, nothing of interest transpired except the debate on the bill to reduce postages. The Senate adjourned, without taking any definite action until Monday.

In the *House* the bill for taking immediate possession of Oregon, was debated in Committee of the Whole, until the hour of adjournment.—Several speeches were made by the majority in favor of the measure, and one by J. R. Ingersoll; deprecating hasty action while negociations were pending with Great Britain.

FRIDAY, Jan. 31, 1845.

The *House*, by a vote of 94 ayes to 64 nays, resolved to terminate the debate on the Oregon bill to the next day at 2 o'clock.

The Oregon bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and the debate proceeded. After several speeches had been made; Mr. Adams obtained the floor, and made a very interesting speech.

Mr. Adams said he felt discouraged. He was astonished at the precipitancy of the House. The question was a serious one, and yet the House were to vote on it the next day. He was in favor of acquiring information, and proceeding in the subject in a proper manner. Take my word for it that if you do have war, you will soon have thousands, hundreds of thousands and millions of the people of this country asking why this war commenced!

He was ready, nevertheless, to give the notice, to pass such a bill as that before the House, if it was so amended as not to go into operation until such time as the year required in the notice of the British Government.

If we are to have war I wish to put our footsteps upon the ground of everlasting right. This done we can discuss the policy of war and the consequences of war.

Mr. A. said he was ready to say that the terms of the treaty with Great Britain were hereby terminated.

No act of this House, that he had ever assented to, or probaly ever could assent to, would be given with more pride than that giving notice to Great Britain that the treaty of 1827 was terminated.

Mr. A. said he was ready to say that to Great Britain, now, that he was not ready to say in 1818, because we were not then prepared to defend ourselves, and because we had just come out of a war. We were strong now, our case was a good one, and we might abide the consequence. If the notice was given in the proper way, we should probably avoid a war. But if we did not we should probably have a war. At least he feared so.

Mr. Adams' remarks were listened to with great interest. Mr. A. V. Brown followed in favor of the Bill, and of summary action. The House then adjourned.

☞In the abstract of Foreign News received by the Cambria, in the New York Courier and Enquirer, we find the following interesting article:

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

A large meeting was held at Manchester on the 17th, to urge upon the Government the remission of the duty on Cotton. The Mayor presided and the principal speech was made by Mr. R. H. Greg, late M. P. from Manchester. After speaking of the amount of the tax, amounting to £600,000 a year on the consumption of the country, and of other circumstances which made its remission exceedingly desirable, he directed special attention *to the nature and extent of the competition of which English manufactures were exported from the United States*, which they had to fear, far more extensively and immediately than from any other quarter. His remarks on this subject were entirely too long for us to copy this morning;—but their interest and importance lead us to present an abstract of his statements. The United States, he said, had every advantage in having the raw material on the spot, and in having to pay no duty, and the cost of freight and insurance of cotton to Boston and other ports of the Atlantic, was just *half* of what it cost to bring it to Liverpool. The entire advantage enjoyed by the American manufacturer in the matter of freights, insurance and duty, amounted to 13-12 per cent on cotton at 7d a pound. In the minute, and he believed perfectly accurate statement of the Glasgow memorial, it was put much higher, on cotton at 3d. a pound, showing an advantage of 25 per cent., and on the other, which cost 2½d. per lb. not less than 36 per cent., to the American manufacturer over the English manufacturer, who had to compete with him. This advantage amounted, in round figures, to about ¾d. per lb. on the average of cotton; and adding to that the great advantages which the Americans possessed in their moving power, water power being almost unlimited, and costing 25 per ct. only of what British steam power costs, and a little further advantage which they had in the flour for their sizing, it amounted, he said, to a clear advantage of 1d. per lb., on all the cotton consumed, or 10 per cent, on the bulk of the coarse goods, and 15 per cent on coarse yarns.

After these estimates, Mr. Greg proceeded to say:—

"With these immense advantages, could any one wonder at the rapid increase of American manufactures, or that they should supply all their own consumption! for we must not suppose that English goods had been excluded from the American market by their high tariff, for coarse goods had been long, long excluded, *by the very low price at which they were produced by the Americans themselves*. In 1823 the entire manufactures of America, amounted only to 1,763 packages (the valuation was not given;) in 1827 to 2,494 packages; in 1830 to 5,306; in 1833 to 13,207. Subsequently the value of the manufactured produce was given in dollars. In 1834 it amounted to $2,085,000, a considerable increase over the preceding year; in 1835 to $2,856,000; in 1838 to $3,758,000; in 1839 to $2,975,000; in 1840 to $3,549,000; in 1841 to 3,122,000 in 1842 to $4,500,000; and for 1843 the estimate in Messrs. Jones, Gibson & Ord's circular, was between $600,000 and $700,000. It was also known that, in 1843, *one half of the exports to China had consisted of American domestics*—that is to say, the export to China of American domestics, was equal to one half the entire shipments from Europe and America. (Hear) In the circular he had just referred to, of the date of September, 1843 under the head of "domestics," it was observed, "This article is interfered and successfully competed with in all foreign markets by the American manufactures, and will, we have reason to believe, ere long be entirely superseded by them. Such were their prospects in the opinion of one of the most intelligent houses in this town, who had very extensive connexions in every part of the world. But to establish more completely this very important point, whether they were, or were not to be beaten by their rivals in America, he would read some extracts from letters from the Indian and South American markets.

From Buenos Ayres, Messrs. John Anderson & Co. wrote, in March, 1844,—"Having had establishments on the River Platte, both at Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, for the sale of British manufactures for the last 25 years, we have had opportunities of knowing that there were large imports into these markets of cotton goods manufactured in the United States; and, if such competition shall continue as it has done for the last few years, *it will almost compell us to decline receiving consignments of goods made in this country, particularly of coarse domestics*."

Then, on the opposite side of America, from Valparaiso and Lima, Messrs. Gambling, Brothers & Co. reported, that the competition of the American manufactures on the west coast of South America, was increasing, and would become more active as the skill of the American weavers increased; whilst in the China market, which had lately drawn all its supplies of yarn, from Great Britain, large quantities of these goods were sent from the United States. There was also very important evidence on this point from the house of Graham & Co. of Glasgow, who had dealt in these articles in almost every part of the known world, and who stated that they had been obliged to abridge their consignments to all these markets, compared with what they had sent in former years. The accounts from Manilla, China, the West Indies and Canada, were all to the same tenor, *describing the American goods as uniformly gaining ground in the markets*. Two days ago he had received a letter, not addressed to him, but written by a leading American manufacturer, dated the 15th of November, 1844, which contained some important information as to the probable result of American competition. It appeared that large extensions of their manufacturing system were contemplated, and that they were now about to enter into the production of twist, an article to which they had scarcely as yet turned their attention."

These statements are certainly of the highest interest and importance and furnish stronger evidence of the growing strength of the American manufacturing system, than any statistics we have before met. The *Times*, on the same grounds, urges the remission of the Cotton duty. The great object of the South in opposing the policy of Protection, has always been to secure the admission of Cotton in England free of duty. It would be singular if the *Protective policy itself, should secure that result*, and yet it seems likely to do so.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with a promise made to you in my inaugural address, I now submit to you such facts having a bearing on the financial condition of the commonwealth as the time has permitted me to collect. The near approach of the day on which our semi-annual interest again falls due, and the anxiety which we all feel to return as soon as practicable to a state of public solvency, has hastened the preparation of this statement, and will account for the want of fulness and perhaps of minute accuracy in its details. It is believed, however, that it may be regarded for all practical purposes, as adequately correct.

The state debt of Pennsylvania, as appears by the annual report of the late Treasurer, consists of the following items, viz:

Permanent loans at 5 per cent interest,	$32,881,662 01	
Do. at 4½ do.	200,000 00	
Do. at 6 do.	1,730,653 37	
Certificates of loan for interest on the funded debt, Aug. 1, 1842, and Feb. and Aug. 1843, at 6 per cent,	2,606,333 03	
Certificates for interest on 1st Feb. and 1st August, 1844, at 5 pr ct,	1,847,040 48	
Loan per act of 4th May, 1841, (relief notes,)	1,438,178 00	
Making an aggregate of		40,703,866 89

The interest upon the state debt has not been paid since the 1st February, 1842, but certificates have been issued for the same as it accrued; thus funding it, and making it a part of the principal. The interest so funded amounts to $1,453,373 51; and upon this there has accrued for interest a sum, also, in part funded and included in the above, amounting to nearly $400,000. The annual interest payable by the state has thus gone on increasing. For the year 1844 it has been stated at $1,954,187 14; for 1845 it will amount, including the interest accruing on relief notes, and on certificates issued to domestic creditors, to the sum of $2,035,013 56.

The annual receipts into the Treasury, and the annual claims upon it, may be arranged in two general classes. One of these may properly embrace the ordinary revenues not derived from the public works, and from the tax on real and personal property, and the ordinary disbursements, unconnected with the public works and the public debt. The other may embrace the items of receipt and disbursement not included in the former class.

The receipts of the former class into the Treasury, for the year ending on the 1st December, 1844, may be thus stated:

Lands,	$12,027 27	
Auction commissions,	24,220 00	
Auction duties,	68,145 41	
Tax on bank dividends,	46,705 55	
Tax on corporation stocks,	52,379 88	
Tavern licenses,	40,150 94	
Retailer's licenses,	64,847 75	
Pedlar's licenses,	1,483 93	
Broker's licenses,	6,460 12	
Pamphlet laws,	338 34	
Tax on writs,	32,921 88	
Tax on certain offices,	1,833 54	
Collateral inheritance tax,	21,631 96	
Enrolment of charters,	1,100 00	
Tax on salaries,	225 70	
Militia and exempt fines,	1,165 93	
Escheats,	500 00	
Fees of the Auditor General's office,	44 87	
Miscellaneous,	2,463 01	
		$378,646 08

The disbursements of the same class for the year ending on the 1st of December, 1844, may be stated thus:

Expenses of government,		$254,453 11
Militia expenses,		19,151 16
Pensions and gratuities,		35,369 60
Common schools,	$260,771 30	
Arrears,	60,771 30	
		200,000 00
Institution for the Blind,		12,356 65
Do. Deaf and Dumb,		11,000 00
Interest on loans, penitentiary,		6,000 00
Penitentiaries,		13,308 00
House of refuge,		4,000 00
Public grounds, buildings and water,		1,123 56
State library,		3,094 00
Miscellaneous,		7,570 71
		$567,426 79

From a comparison of these two tables, it appears that the disbursements for the year ending the 1st December, 1844, on all accounts, except those connected with the public works and state debt, exceeded the receipts for the same period from all sources, except the income of the works, and the tax on real and personal property, by $188,780 71; or in other words, the ordinary revenues were less by $183,780 71 than the ordinary expenses.

The receipts into the Treasury for the year ending 1st December, 1844, of the class which may be denominated extraordinary, were as follows, viz:

Profits from canals and railroads,	$629,658 82	
Proceeds of tax on real and personal estate,	751,210 01	
Making an aggregate of		$1,380,868 83
The interest on the public debt, as given in the late Treasurer's report, amounted, for the same period, to		1,954,187 14
Showing a deficiency of		$573,318 31

The excess of liabilities over income for the fiscal year 1844, may be summed up thus:

Of the ordinary class,	$188,780 71
Of the extraordinary class,	573,318 31
Mak'g an aggregate deficit for '44, of	$762,099 02

In fact, however, no interest was paid in 1844. The moneys which would have been otherwise applicable to such payment, together with a balance of $179,471 50, which was in the Treasury on the 1st Dec. 1843, were required to considerable extent for other purposes, such as payments to check-roll and domestic creditors, the cancellation of relief notes, the repairs of the Huntingdon breach, &c.; and in the result the balance in the Treasury on the 1st Dec., 1844, was reduced to $663,851 88.

The calls on the Treasury for the year ending 1st December, 1845, may be estimated thus:

1. Ordinary permanent expenses, not connected with the public works, the same as in 1844,	$567,500 00	
2 Cancellation of relief notes, deferred from 31st December, 1844, by former Treasurer,	50,000 00	
3. Cancellation of relief notes for 1845, according to act of Assembly,	200,000 00	
4. Payments to domestic creditors, on scrip issued by Auditor General, (amount appropriated May 31, 1844,)	102,159 46	
5. Interest payable in 1845, according to report of late Treasurer, viz:		
On funded debt, $1,758,511 56		
On funded certificates for interest, 248,732 00		
On 4th May issues, 21,500 00		
	2,028,773 56	
Total,		$2,948,432 05

Of these it may be remarked, that the first item supposes no increase to be made to the ordinary appropriations beyond those of the last year.

I have assumed that the progressive cancellation of the relief notes, provided for in the second and third items, will not be interfered with. We can never hope for a sound system of currency or finance until these are all of them withdrawn from circulation.

The payment of domestic creditors' scrip, which forms the fourth item, I also retain, because justice seems to require that we should not make exceptions among creditors equally meritorious; and this item has, moreover, been appropriated for, and the moneys are actually claimable at the Treasury. The remaining item, five, is for interest on our funded debt, and corresponds with the estimate reported by the late Treasurer.

I have not included the balances of appropriations now in the Treasury, and liable to be called for, because it may be assumed that similar balances will be in the Treasury at the close of each fiscal year.

The income for the year ending 1st December, 1845, I estimate as follows, viz:

1. Receipts from ordinary sources of income, excluding public works and taxes, viz:		
Amount received from these sources in 1844,	$378,646 08	
To which I add a probable increase for 1845, of 10 per cent.	37,864 60	
	$416,510 68	
2. Profits of canals and railways for 1845, estimated at	640,000 00	
3. Proceeds of tax on real and personal estate,	1,000,000 00	
Total,	$2,056,510 68	

No certain estimate can be made of the receipts from this tax. The amount derived from it in 1844 was $751,210 01; the aggregate of the assessment of that year is not known, and it is therefore impossible to calculate what will be that of 1845. The act requiring an additional mill to be levied on the more important subjects of taxation, may be relied on for a considerable increase; but assuming the amount of tax levied for 1845 to be 50 per cent. greater than that for 1844, there appears to me no reason to believe, from a comparison of the amounts levied with the amounts collected in past years, that the collections of 1845 will exceed those of 1844 more than 33⅓ per cent. This would give us one million of dollars as the nett proceeds of the tax on real and personal estate. I do not feel myself justified in making a more liberal estimate of this item, nor in making a separate allowance for arrearages of taxes to be collected within the year. The sum of $751,210 11, received into the Treasury in 1844, and which forms the basis of the estimate of $1,000,000 for the present year, was four-fifths of it the proceeds of the taxes of former years; and the estimated million for 1845 must be regarded in like manner as including a very large amount of the more recent arrearages.

The aggregate of receipts for 1845, thus estimated, is $2,056,510 68.

Comparing our estimated receipts and liabilities for the year ending 1st December, 1845, they stand thus:

Estimated receipts,	$2,056,510 68
Estimated liabilities,	2,948,432 05
and they show that the sum of	$891,921 37

will be wanting to complete the payments of the year. Were the entire balance in the Treasury on the 1st December, 1844, to be applied in reduction of this deficiency, there would still remain $228,069 49 of deficiency unprovided for.

It is obvious from this, that if even all the resources of the fiscal year could be made available for the payment of the interest in February and August, of the year 1845, they would still be insufficient, though aided by the application of $663,851 88, from the accumulated income of former years.

But it is plain that a large part of the resources of the year cannot be made available to this object. The second semi-annual interest becomes payable four months before the close of the fiscal year, when a large proportion of the receipts, equal probably to more than one-third of the whole, have not yet come in. The income of these 4 months, from 1st August to 1st December, in fact belongs to the fund destined to pay the interest of the following February; and to anticipate it for the August payment, would be to misapply it. The most careful estimates which I have been able to prepare, satisfy me that there will be a deficiency of means to meet the interest payment of August next, supposing the February interest to be paid in full, of about $900,000.

The ability of the Treasury at the present time, with reference to the approaching February payment, may be judged of from the following facts.

From causes connected with the times at which the arrears of interest were funded, there is a difference in the amounts payable for interest on 1st February, and 1st August, respectively: the amount payable in February being $971,395 90; that in August being $1,063,617 66. To meet the February interest, now payable in a few days, the amount in the Treasury may be thus stated:

On the 26th January, 1845, the apparent bal. in the Treasury was,		$901,702 32
Of this balance there was in relief notes legally cancelled on 31st December, '44,	$50,000 00	
In unavailable funds,	6,176 00	
Advanced on account for the use of the government,	11,391 22	
	67,567 22	
Making the real balance,		$834,135 10
The receipts into the Treasury between 26th January, annd 1st February, are estimated at,		15,000 00
Showing as the available balance in the Treasury on the interest day,		$849,135 10
Which sums consists of par funds,	$449,684 91	
Currency equal to relief notes,	399,450 19	
	$849,135 10	

It will be seen from this, that on the first of next month the balance in the Treasury will not be adequate to the full payment of the interest falling due that day, but will be deficient in the sum of $122,260 80, to which must be added such additional sum as may be necessary to convert the relief funds into specie.

This deficit on the 1st February, thus ascertained, furnishes another means of testing the correctness of the estimate presented above of the condition of the Treasury on the 1st of August next.

The receipts between 1st February, and 1st of August, have been estimated as follows:

From sources other than direct taxes and public works,		$167,633 67
From tax on real and personal property,		300,000 00
This estimate is lower than the average of the year, but it is to be observed that these six months have always been the least productive, and that the additional mill tax of the last session will not be available before the first of August.		
From public works, nett receipts as estimated by the Commissioners,		334,586 45
Making an aggregate of		$802,220 12
Deduct from this aggregate the deficit on 1st February, above mentioned,		122,260 80
And the nett receipts are		$679,959 32
Deduct from this the estimated expenditures from the period, from 1st February to 1st August, viz:		
Expenses of government,	$170,000 00	
Education,	100,000 00	
Pensions,	11,000 00	
Penitentiaries,	4,000 00	
Miscellaneous,	3,000 00	
	288,000 00	
Balance,		$391,959 32
This balance, under existing laws, is applicable, in part, to the payment of the amount due to domestic creditors,	$102,159 56	
And to cancellation of relief issues,	100,000 00	
	202,159 56	
Estimated balance applicable to payment of interest on 1st of August, provided the Legislature shall make no special or extraordinary appropriations to be paid prior to that day,		$189,799 76

I have thus frankly presented to you, gentlemen, what appear to me to be the facts in reference to the present and prospective condition of the Treasury. The conclusions to which I have come, differ, in some degree, from those which were sanctioned by the estimable gentleman who recently filled the office of State Treasurer. The difference arises, principally, from the fact, that I have included among the charges upon the Treasury, the cancellation of relief notes, and the payment of domestic creditors: and that he has estimated the profits of the public works, and the revenue from the state taxas, &c., more highly than those whose opinions I have adopted. Should his views prove to be more correct than mine, the effect upon the finances will not be important before the first of August next, however happily they may influence the state of the Treasury after that period.

I cheerfully submit to the wisdom of the Legislature, to determine what course should be pursued under the circumstances. If I am correct in the views which I have taken, it is apparent that we are not yet prepared to resume the payment of our interest in full, and to continue the payment punctually hereafter.

This state of things, however, will not continue long. The payment of our domestic creditors in full, and the cancellation of a large amount of relief notes, for which I have estimated, are in their nature temporary disbursements, which will essentially relieve the Treasury; and the operation of the increased tax law of the last Legislature, must yield, after a time, a large increase of revenue.

But for the present, the question may be regarded as a simple alternative. Whether all the moneys which will be in the Treasury on the 1st of February next, shall be converted into par funds, and paid out as far as they will go in discharge of the interest then due: or whether such a rate of interest shall be paid on the 1st of February, as can with reasonable certainty be again paid on the 1st of August, looking to a gradual increase in the amount of our future interest payments as our improving circumstances shall warrent, and holding the state fully bound to make payments of the arrears at the earliest time. It can hardly be expected, even in the most prosperous condition of the Treasury, that our financial operations can be so regulated, as that there shall be neither a deficiency nor an excess in the Treasury on the days for the payment of our semi-annual interest; hence the necessity will at once be perceived of providing, as soon as practicable, a contingent fund to meet any deficit that may occur on any interest day. The mode in which such a fund should be constituted, will properly be the subject of future consideration; but it cannot fail to impress itself upon the mind of the Legislature, as an important part of a well regulated system of finance.

The whole subject refers itself properly to you, and whatever may be your decision, I shall hold myself ready, cordially, to co-operate with you in the great work of vindicating the integrity, and renovating the pride of our commonwealth.

FRS. R. SHUNK.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburgh, January 29, 1845.

☞The Great Massachusetts Anii-Texas Convention met in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Wednesday last. Hon. JNO. M. WILLIAMS was elected President. A committee of three was appointed to address the people of the United States, when the Convention adjourned until the afternoon.

RECALL OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER.—The Journal of Commerce says:—"A gentleman whose means of information in regard to Mexican affairs are better than our own, assures us that the new government of Mexico, under date of Dec. 30th, issued instructions to Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister to the United States, to demand his passports."

☞Mr. WEBSTER is in Washington on business befo e the Supreme Court.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified that letters of Administration have this day been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of John Estep, late of Upper St. Clair Township, Allegheny county, deceased. Those persons having claims or demands against said decedent will please make known to me the same, properly authenticated, without delay. And all persons indebted to the said estate, will please call and settle the same immediately. JOHN CONNER, Administrator,
feb 1-w6t* Upper St. Clair Township.

ADJOURNED

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the property belonging to the Estate of Rev. JOSEPH REED, deceased, pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, stands adjourned to Tuesday, the 4th day of March next at 11 o'clock, A. M., viz: On the premises—A farm situate in Ross township about six miles from the city of Pittsburgh, on which James McDowell now resides, containing about 200 acres; about 140 acres cleared, on which are erected a comfortable dwelling house and other buildings, a good orchard, &c. This property, from its situation, would make a first rate sheep farm.

Should the above farm not be sold on said day, the sale will be adjourned to the next day, the 5th March, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh at which time and place there will also be offered for sale:

One Lot on Smithfield street in the city of Pittsburgh near Virgin Alley, 20 feet in front on Smithfield street and 60 feet back to Carpenter's Alley; on which are erected a Brick house two stories high, and other buildings now in possession of George Baily, subject to an annual ground rent of $32. ALSO—One Lot situate on Robinson street in the city of Allegheny, 19 feet on Robinson street, and extending back 66 feet 8 inches, including an alley 4 feet 8 inches wide.

The terms of sale, one-third in hand and the other two-thirds in two equal annual instalments with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage. Title indisputable.

Should the above property be sold possession will be given the 1st day of April next. If not sold, it will then be rented for one year.

J. H. KERR Administrator,
SARAH A. REED Administratrix.
feb 4-w2t

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 10th of September, Jacob Guilbee, an indented apprentice to the Blacksmith business. All persons are warned against trusting or harboring him on my account. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his apprehension on return, by the subscriber, LESLIE JACK.
jan 28-wd3* of East Deer Township, Alleghenyco

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 34 miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Guyandotte, Lawrence county, Ohio.

Further information may be obtained by applying at No 9 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
may 9 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS, at Pittsburgh.

DRS. SPEER & KUHN.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses, and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer to give special attention to ALL SURGICAL DISEASES, particularly to

Diseases of the Eye.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice, during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs Blaiferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.,
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

THE subscribers have formed a partnership in the practice of the different branches of their profession. All calls in the two cities and the surrounding country will be promptly attended to.

A few Students will be received at their office.

J. R SPEER, M. D.,
Nov. 12, 1844—d&wtf J. S. KUHN, M. D.

LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE undersigned intending to pursue permanently the business of Surveying and Civil Engineering, offers his services to the public.

Having had a very extensive practice with Mr. Z. W. Remington in this vicinity, he feels warrant d in saying that his experience and practical knowledge will be advantageous to those who may employ him. Persons interested in rea estate will find at his office plans of the City, City District, "Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh," "Manor of Pittsburgh," Birmingham, Lawrenceville, and of Lots and Farms extending several miles around Pittsburgh. R. E. McGOWIN,

Office Penn st. a few doors above Hand st., Pittsburgh

REFERENCES:

Richard Biddle, Esq.,	Jas. S. Craft, Esq.,
Wilson McCandless, "	Hon. Harmar Denny,
John Anderson,	Chas. S. Bradford, Esq.,
William Arthurs,	O. Metcalf, Esq
R. S. Cassat,	P. Mulvany,

NOTICE.

☞ Those of my friends and the public, who may wish to have recourse to any of my papers, draughts, or plans, will hereafter find them in the office of Mr. R. E. McGOWIN, whom I respectfully recommend as one in whose professional abilities and integrity they may depend.

Z. W. REMINGTON.
March 7, 1844—d&wlv

DOCTOR EDMUND LANDIS

PATENT DOUBLE SPRING TRUSS.

For the Melioration and Cure of Hernia.

HUMANITY is deeply indebted to the ingenuity and perseverance of Dr. Edmund Landis a citizen of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for a valuable improvement in the construction of the Truss for the melioration of Hernia or Rupture, which, after being carefully tested by application to a number of patients, has never failed to give relief, and in most cases has proved successful in effecting a permanent cure.

This improved Truss has been submitted to the most eminent members of the medical profession, who, after fair trial and examination, have concurred in pronouncing it an important discovery, particularly as it admits of perfect adjustment to the seat of the complaint, and of bearing with certainty upon the point where the pressure is required, without admitting of a chance of change or of shifting by any action of the muscles, hip or body,—the outer spring, which is very elastic, only giving, by which arrangement every movement is accommodated.

The suffering and imminent danger to life consequent upon that most distressing of all complaints, *Strangulated Hernia*, need never be apprehended by persons who wear this improved Truss, and the patient may cherish a confident hope that in consequence of the intestine or omentum never being permitted to protrude in the slightest degree, that the distended ring or opening will gradually contract, and a permanent cure be effected, when the Truss may be dispensed with altogether.

This Truss may be very properly termed, Dr LANDIS' COMPOUND SPRING TRUSS; the springs being 2 in number, the inner and the outer, the latter lying over the former. The exterior spring is three times the length of the interior, upon the end of the latter the compress or eliptical pad or block is fastened, which rests upon the affected part. There is a small adjusting screw, which passes through the outer spring, immediately over the pad or block, and is formed to bear upon any part of the block, so that the pressure can be made to act immediately upon or over the rupture with the degree of force or weight which the case may require.—The whole apparatus is so adjusted as to fit any peculiarity of form, at the same time so flexible as to occasion neither inconvenience or uneasiness to the wearer, while following his usual avocations.

The following distinguished members of the Medical profession have borne ample and unqualified testimony to the palliative and curative value and importance of Dr. Landis' discovery: Geo. B. Kerfoot, M. D. and John L. Atlee, M. D., of Lancaster, Geo. M'Clealland, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Pennsylvania and Jefferson College, and Samuel M'Clelland, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the same college; Samuel Martin, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the Pennsylvania College, &c.; James M'Clintock, M. D., Professor of Surgery in Vermont College, &c.; John Wiltbank, M. D., and W. B. Grant, M. D., Professors in the Pennsylvania College; Henry G. Patterson, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica in the Pennsylvania Medical College; to which we add with pleasure the respectable names of S. Snyder, M. D., J. K. Neff, M. D., C. L. Baker, M. D., and Henry Carpenter, M. D. of Lancaster.

H. H. McCULLOUGH having purchased the patent right for making and vending the above TRUSS, is prepared to furnish them to all who may be afflicted with that disease. He is also prepared to fill all orders from Physician and Druggists, and solicits their patronage. He will attend to applying the instrument; believing it to be superior to anything of the kind ever invented. He has put the price so low that it is within the reach of all. The testimonials of the eminent Physicians, whose names are above appended, are deemed sufficient recommendations.

H. H. M'CULLOUGH,
Cor. Fourth & Wood streets, Pitts'gh
Pitts'gh Feb 16, 1844—4wly

CANDOR HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the travelling public, that